

Within ninety days after the effective date of this Act, or upon first engaging in business, every person who engages in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing any of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war referred to in this Act, whether as an exporter, importer, 5 manufacturer, or dealer, shall register with the Secretary of State his name, or business name, principal place of business, and places of business in the United States, and a list of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he manufactures, imports, or exports.

Every person required to register under this section shall notify the 10 Secretary of State of any change in the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he exports, imports, or manufactures; and upon such notification the Secretary of State shall issue to such person an amended certificate of registration, free of charge, which shall remain valid until the date of expiration 15 of the original certificate. Every person required to register under the provisions of this section shall pay a registration fee of \$500, and upon receipt of such fee the Secretary of State shall issue a registration certificate valid for five years, which shall be renewable for further periods of five years upon the payment of each renewal of a fee of \$500.

It shall be unlawful for any person to export, or attempt to export, from 20 the United States any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act to any other country or to import, or attempt to import, to the United States from any other country any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act without first having obtained a license therefor.

All persons required to register under this section shall maintain, subject to 25 the inspection of the Board, such permanent records of manufacture for export, importation, and exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war as the Board shall prescribe.

Licenses shall be issued to persons who have registered as provided for, 30 except in cases of export or import licenses where exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war would be in violation of this Act or any other law of the United States, or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, in which cases such licenses shall not be issued.

The Board shall be called by the Chairman and shall hold at least one 35 meeting a year.

No purchase of arms, ammunition, and implements of war shall be made on behalf of the United States by any officer, executive department, or independent establishment of the Government from any person who shall have failed to register under the provisions of this Act.

The Board shall make an annual report to Congress, copies of which shall 40 be distributed as are other reports transmitted to Congress. Such report shall contain such information and data collected by the Board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the control of trade in arms, ammunition, and implements of war. It shall include a list of all persons required to register under the provisions of this Act, and full information 45 concerning the licenses issued hereunder.

The Secretary of State shall promulgate such rules and regulations with regard to the enforcement of this section as he may deem necessary to carry out its provisions.

The President is hereby authorized to proclaim upon recommendation of 50 the Board from time to time a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of this section.

This section shall take effect on the ninetieth day after the date of its enactment.

1. The primary purpose of this passage is to
 - (A) create a board to oversee the arms business
 - (B) persecute arms dealers of a certain race
 - (C) prevent the President from declaring war
 - (D) stop weapons manufacturing and trade
 - (E) limit and regulate weapon imports and exports
2. In order to follow the rules stated in the passage, a gun manufacturer with international customers had to inform the government about
 - (A) the names and addresses of customers
 - (B) weapons bought or sold over international lines
 - (C) business-related purchases, sales, and stock
 - (D) annual profits and losses from the weapons trade
 - (E) the names and addresses of employees
3. Under the rules of the passage, agents of the weapons business would NOT receive licenses if they failed to
 - (A) register their weapons business activities properly
 - (B) import or export weapons not referred to in the Act
 - (C) report arms trade violations to the Secretary of State
 - (D) maintain a list of what was considered a weapon
 - (E) keep a large enough volume of weapons in stock
4. The tone of this passage is BEST described as
 - (A) disappointed
 - (B) insistent
 - (C) straightforward
 - (D) heated
 - (E) imperious
5. The diction of this passage is BEST characterized by
 - (A) repetition
 - (B) disapproval
 - (C) jargon
 - (D) abstraction
 - (E) formality
6. In this passage, "receipt" (line 16) MOST likely means
 - (A) quantity
 - (B) discharge
 - (C) documentation
 - (D) acceptance
 - (E) recipe
7. In this passage, "therefor" (line 25) MOST likely means
 - (A) as a consequence of
 - (B) in agreement with
 - (C) for the aforementioned
 - (D) in reply to
 - (E) in return for
8. The semicolon in line 11 is used properly because it
 - (A) links an explanation to a clause
 - (B) separates items in a list
 - (C) introduces a list to follow
 - (D) precedes a conjunctive adverb
 - (E) joins two related clauses
9. In the segments about the Board, the President, and the Secretary of State, the writers of this passage maintain clarity by beginning each paragraph with a
 - (A) relevant subject
 - (B) good example
 - (C) special cue
 - (D) transition word
 - (E) chronological cue
10. Which of the following sentences from the passage would have the MOST restrictive effect on the ordinary activities of large businesses in the weapons trade during a period of isolationism?
 - (A) "Licenses shall be issued to persons who have registered as provided for, except in cases of export or import licenses where exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war would be in violation of this Act or any other law of the United States."
 - (B) "The President is hereby authorized to proclaim upon recommendation of the Board from time to time a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of this section."
 - (C) "Every person required to register under the provisions of this section shall pay a registration fee of \$500, and upon receipt of such fee the Secretary of State shall issue a registration certificate valid for five years."
 - (D) "Every person required to register under this section shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he exports, imports, or manufactures."
 - (E) "Within ninety days after the effective date of this Act, or upon first engaging in business, every person who engages in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing any of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war referred to in this Act, whether as an exporter, importer, manufacturer, or dealer, shall register with the Secretary of State."

On a hill by the Mississippi where Chippewas camped two generations ago, a girl stood in relief against the cornflower blue of Northern sky. She saw no Indians now; she saw flour-mills and the blinking windows of skyscrapers in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nor was she thinking of squaws and portages, and the Yankee fur-traders whose shadows were all about her. She was meditating upon walnut fudge, the plays of Brieux, the reasons why heels run over, and the fact that the chemistry instructor had stared at the new coiffure which concealed her ears.

A breeze which had crossed a thousand miles of wheat-lands bellied her taffeta skirt in a line so graceful, so full of animation and moving beauty, that the heart of a chance watcher on the lower road tightened to wistfulness over her quality of suspended freedom. She lifted her arms, she leaned back against the wind, her skirt dipped and flared, a lock blew wild. A girl on a hilltop; credulous, plastic, young; drinking the air as she longed to drink life. The eternal aching comedy of expectant youth.

It is Carol Milford, fleeing for an hour from Blodgett College. The days of pioneering, of lassies in sunbonnets, and bears killed with axes in piney clearings, are deader now than Camelot; and a rebellious girl is the spirit of that bewildered empire called the American Middlewest. .

. That one word-home-it terrified her. Had she really bound herself to live, inescapably, in this town called Gopher Prairie? And this thick man beside her, who dared to define her future, he was a stranger! She turned in her seat, stared at him. Who was he? Why was he sitting with her? He wasn't of her kind! His neck was heavy; his speech was heavy; he was twelve or thirteen years older than she; and about him was none of the magic of shared adventures and eagerness. She could not believe that she had ever slept in his arms. That was one of the dreams which you had but did not officially admit.

She told herself how good he was, how dependable and understanding. She touched his ear, smoothed the plane of his solid jaw, and, turning away again, concentrated upon liking his town. It wouldn't be like these barren settlements. It couldn't be! Why, it had three thousand population. That was a great many people. There would be six hundred houses or more. And--The lakes near it would be so lovely. She'd seen them in the photographs. They had looked charming.hadn't they?

As the train left Wahkeenyas she began nervously to watch for the lakes-the entrance to all her future life. But when she discovered them, to the left of the track, her only impression of them was that they resembled the photographs.

A mile from Gopher Prairie the track mounts a curving low ridge, and she could see the town as a whole. With a passionate jerk she pushed up the window, looked out, the arched fingers of her left hand trembling on the sill, her right hand at her breast.

And she saw that Gopher Prairie was merely an enlargement of all the hamlets which they had been passing. Only to the eyes of a Kennicott was it exceptional. The huddled low wooden houses broke the plains scarcely more than would a hazel thicket. The fields swept up to it, past it. It was unprotected and unprotecting; there was no dignity in it nor any hope of greatness. Only the tall red grain-elevator and a few tinny church-steeple rose from the mass. It was a frontier camp. It was not a place to live in, not possibly, not conceivably.

The people-they'd be as drab as their houses, as flat as their fields. She couldn't stay here. She would have to wrench loose from this man, and flee.

Sinclair Lewis
Main Street

11. The BEST title for this passage would be
- (A) Suspended Freedom
 - (B) Hope of Greatness
 - (C) Charming Lakes
 - (D) Credulous, Hopeful, Young
 - (E) No Indians Now
12. Carol Milford is NOT portrayed as
- (A) superficial
 - (B) independent
 - (C) bewildered
 - (D) vain
 - (E) bold
13. The description of the town, Gopher Prairie, suggests that
- (A) the author does not like small towns
 - (B) the Kennicotts only pretend to like it
 - (C) Carol Milford feels vulnerable to invasion
 - (D) it is dying as residents move away
 - (E) Carol Milford will not be happy there
14. The tone of the word "meditating" in line 6 is BEST described as
- (A) nostalgic
 - (B) reverent
 - (C) detached
 - (D) ironic
 - (E) disappointed
15. This excerpt MOST likely comes from a(n)
- (A) satirical novel
 - (B) argumentative essay
 - (C) aesthetic biography
 - (D) dramatic foreword
 - (E) children's story
16. The author's use of questions in the passage helps to convey a sense of
- (A) sudden amnesia
 - (B) impossible inanity
 - (C) inner turmoil
 - (D) desperate loss
 - (E) hopeless unhappiness
17. The word "lassies" (line 17) MOST likely means
- (A) behemoths
 - (B) dogs
 - (C) women
 - (D) girls
 - (E) ropes
18. In the context of the passage, the word "passionate" (line 41) MOST likely means
- (A) sexually aroused
 - (B) powerfully emotional
 - (C) deeply caring
 - (D) willfully manipulative
 - (E) formerly angry
19. The main character's thoughts during her train trip are organized against a background of
- (A) movement through space
 - (B) unfocused memories
 - (C) analogies about place
 - (D) logical argumentation
 - (E) time slipping away
20. The author mentions Native American tribes and history in order to emphasize that the story is
- (A) nostalgic
 - (B) modern
 - (C) angry
 - (D) detached
 - (E) sorrowful

Any bright morning in the latter part of May I am out of bed at four o'clock; next, after I have dressed and combed my hair, I start a fire in the kitchen stove, and while the stove is getting hot I go to my flower garden and gather a choice, half blown rose and a spray of bride's wreath, and arrange them in my hair, and sweep the floors and then cook breakfast.

While the other members of the family are eating breakfast I strain away the morning's milk (for my husband milks the cows while I get breakfast), and fill my husband's dinner pail, for he will go to work on our other farm for the day.

By this time it is half past five o'clock, my husband is gone to his work, and the stock loudly pleading to be turned into the pastures. The younger cattle, a half dozen steers, are left in the pasture at night, and I now drive the two cows a half quarter mile and turn them in with the others, come back, and then there's a horse in the barn that belongs in a field where there is no water, which I take to a spring quite a distance from the barn; bring it back and turn it into a field with the sheep, a dozen in number, which are housed at night.

The young calves are then turned out into the warm sunshine, and the stock hogs, which are kept in a pen, are clamoring for feed, and I carry a pailful of swill to them, and hasten to the house and turn out the chickens and put out feed and water for them, and it is, perhaps, 6.30 a.m.

I have not eaten breakfast yet, but that can wait; I make the beds next and straighten things up in the living room, for I dislike to have the early morning caller find my house topsy turvy. When this is done I go to the kitchen, which also serves as a dining room, and uncover the table, and take a mouthful of food occasionally as I pass to and fro at my work until my appetite is appeased.

By the time the work is done in the kitchen it is about 7.15 am., and the cool morning hours have flown, and no hoeing done in the garden yet..

Finally the children are washed and churning done, and it is eight o'clock, and the sun getting hot, but no matter, weeds die quickly when cut down in the heat of the day, and I use the hoe to a good advantage until the dinner hour, which is 11.30 a.m. We come in, and I comb my hair, and put fresh flowers in it, and eat a cold dinner, put out feed and water for the chickens..

I make and sow a flower bed, dig around some shrubbery, and go back to the garden to hoe until time to do the chores at night, but ere long some hogs come up to the back gate, through the wheat field, and when I go to see what is wrong I find that the cows have torn the fence down, and they, too, are in the wheat field.

With much difficulty I get them back into their own domain and repair the fence. I hoe in the garden till four o'clock; then I go into the house and get supper, and prepare something for the dinner pail tomorrow; when supper is all ready it is set aside, and I pull a few hundred plants of tomato, sweet potato or cabbage for transplanting, set them in a cool, moist place where they will not wilt, and I then go after the horse, water him, and put him in the barn; call the sheep and house them, and go after the cows and milk them, feed the hogs, put down hay for three horses, and put oats and corn in their troughs and set those plants and come in and fasten up the chickens, and it is dark. By this time it is 8 o'clock p.m.; my husband has come home, and we are eating supper, when we are through eating I make the beds ready, and the children and their father go to bed, and I wash the dishes and get things in shape to get breakfast quickly next morning.

It is now about 9 o'clock p. m., and after a short prayer I retire for the night.

As a matter of course, there's hardly two days together which require the same routine, yet every day is as fully occupied in some way or other as this one, with varying tasks as the seasons change.

Unknown

The Life Stories of Undistinguished Americans, As Told By Themselves (1906)

21. The author of this passage would MOST likely characterize the life of a farmer's wife as
- (A) relaxing
 - (B) monotonous
 - (C) invigorating
 - (D) difficult
 - (E) social
22. Lines 32 to 35 suggest that nearly every day on the writer's farm includes a(n)
- (A) interruption by unforeseen events
 - (B) escape by the hogs and cows
 - (C) mistake by the writer's husband
 - (D) laugh during a funny interlude
 - (E) loss of wheat or other produce
23. The writer mentions decorating her hair twice, in line 5 and in line 33. This is MOST likely a sign of
- (A) haughtiness, because she has free fresh flowers
 - (B) vanity, because she wants to make herself beautiful
 - (C) laziness, because she takes time away from work for flowers
 - (D) conscientiousness, because she cares for her appearance
 - (E) wistfulness, because she'd rather be rich and idle
24. The words "but that can wait" in line 22 are MOST likely the writer's way of trying to elicit
- (A) nostalgia
 - (B) patience
 - (C) respect
 - (D) adulation
 - (E) pity
25. The chronological organization of this passage serves to emphasize the overall tone of
- (A) enthusiasm
 - (B) boredom
 - (C) sorrow
 - (D) frenzy
 - (E) irony
26. What aspect of the writer's diction helps to underline the idea that a farmer's wife has many duties?
- (A) passive voice
 - (B) literary allusions
 - (C) figurative language
 - (D) non sequiturs
 - (E) long sentences
27. Which grammatical irregularity is contained in line 54?
- (A) subject-verb disagreement
 - (B) unconventional word order
 - (C) a shift in voice
 - (D) passive construction
 - (E) comma splice
28. This passage contains a sprinkling of
- (A) interrogatives
 - (B) imperatives
 - (C) abstractions
 - (D) allusions
 - (E) colloquialisms
29. In the context of the passage, "swill" (line 20) MOST likely means
- (A) garbage, wasted material to be thrown away
 - (B) water used for washing the farm animals
 - (C) homemade liquor with an unsavory flavor
 - (D) words or ideas the writer considers nonsensical
 - (E) a mix of foods containing both liquids and solids
30. This passage could fit into all of the following publications EXCEPT a(n)
- (A) college textbook of American history
 - (B) book of essays on women's experiences
 - (C) book of memoirs about a farm life
 - (D) magazine about life in rural America
 - (E) essay arguing for suffrage for women

When I was younger
it was plain to me
I must make something of myself.
Older now
5 I walk back streets
admiring the houses
of the very poor:
roof out of line with sides
the yards cluttered
10 with old chicken wire, ashes,
furniture gone wrong;
the fences and outhouses
built of barrel staves
and parts of boxes, all,
15 if I am fortunate,
smeared a bluish green
that properly weathered
pleases me best of all colors.
No one
20 will believe this
of vast import to the nation.

William Carlos Williams

31. The writer of this passage MOST likely feels that wandering and seeing the world are
- (A) lazy because they do not further his goals
 - (B) sad because poverty is so intense
 - (C) acceptable as a break from real work
 - (D) vital although they produce no results
 - (E) pleasant but not important to anyone
32. The MOST important function of the lines 1 to 3 is to show that the speaker has
- (A) fulfilled his ambitions
 - (B) conveyed vast import
 - (C) changed over time
 - (D) lost his clarity
 - (E) helped fight poverty
33. The mention of the speaker's age at the beginning of line 4 serves all of the following functions EXCEPT to
- (A) slow down the pace to enhance enjoyment of the description
 - (B) frame his perspective of the scene he describes
 - (C) create a sense that important words will follow
 - (D) show he has already made something of himself by now
 - (E) suggest that he feels differently now than he did before
34. The tone of the word "admiring" (line 6) is
- (A) understated
 - (B) sincere
 - (C) sorrowful
 - (D) nostalgic
 - (E) exaggerated
35. In line 6, William Carlos Williams does not refer to the "shacks" or "shanties" of the very poor, but rather to their "houses." This is evidence of the writer's
- (A) sense that the area is American, not like a foreign place with worse poverty
 - (B) lack of attention to specific detail which led him to choose a vaguer word
 - (C) enjoyment of the appearance of the structures he describes
 - (D) awareness that the street was once wealthier, with large but now shabby houses
 - (E) lack of understanding of the hardships faced by the people he watches
36. The phrase "furniture gone wrong" in line 11 can BEST be understood to refer to furniture that is
- (A) unwanted
 - (B) immoral
 - (C) stolen
 - (D) broken
 - (E) ill-used
37. The diction of this poem is MOST strongly characterized by
- (A) connotative words
 - (B) concrete images
 - (C) universal symbols
 - (D) repetitive language
 - (E) figurative language
38. A strict grammarian might criticize lines 16 to 18 for their
- (A) unconventional word order
 - (B) misplaced preposition
 - (C) lack of punctuation
 - (D) passive voice
 - (E) misplaced modifier
39. The first stanza of the poem begins and ends with a focus on the
- (A) industry
 - (B) houses
 - (C) speaker
 - (D) time
 - (E) pleasantness
40. The tone of lines 19 to 21 is
- (A) ironic
 - (B) affectionate
 - (C) disgusted
 - (D) angry
 - (E) detached

Farmers again face the probability of poor seed corn for next year through the continued wet weather this fall. Prof. Earl Jones of the Massachusetts Agricultural College writes that the conditions are bad and urges that all farmers take extra precautions to have their seed corn dried out properly. He believes
5 that if extra care is not taken the seed corn will be as poor as it was two years ago, especially if the winter should be severe.

In inspecting some corn recently, Prof. Jones found that it was stored in a room which was poorly ventilated. The ears were tied together by the husks, and the bunches hung very close to each other. An examination of the corn
10 showed it was not only failing to dry out properly but was molding badly. The farmer thought that he had his corn stored in good shape and was paying no more attention to it.

Prof. Jones urges that every farmer should inspect his corn and see that it is drying out properly. If it is not drying properly he should store it where there is
15 some artificial heat as freezing injures the germinating quality of corn which is moist.

Unknown

Barnstable Patriot, January 19, 1920

41. This passage's main purpose is to
- (A) describe
 - (B) inform
 - (C) entertain
 - (D) criticize
 - (E) frighten
42. In the passage, the main concern of Professor Jones is to
- (A) keep seed corn from freezing
 - (B) teach farmers how to hang corn up
 - (C) make sure farmers dry their corn properly
 - (D) get farmers to heat their corn
 - (E) prevent mold from growing on corn
43. The writer of the article notes Professor Jones's qualifications because this makes the passage more
- (A) convincing
 - (B) entertaining
 - (C) intriguing
 - (D) didactic
 - (E) informative
44. A similar passage written today would MOST likely contain
- (A) corn descriptions
 - (B) how-to information
 - (C) corn genetic codes
 - (D) more active verbs
 - (E) direct quotations
45. The tone of this passage is BEST described as
- (A) nostalgic
 - (B) straightforward
 - (C) angry
 - (D) concerned
 - (E) sorrowful
46. When emphasizing the urgency of checking on seed corn, the writer does NOT use
- (A) helpful advice
 - (B) concrete examples
 - (C) active verbs
 - (D) reasonable predictions
 - (E) imperative statements
47. This passage can BEST be classified as a(n)
- (A) editorial magazine article
 - (B) peer-reviewed journal article
 - (C) satirical magazine sidebar
 - (D) informational newspaper article
 - (E) informational textbook chapter
48. The writer of the article MOST likely wants readers to
- (A) call neighbors to ask about their seed crop
 - (B) read further about storing corn properly
 - (C) take action checking their own seed corn
 - (D) grow fearful that next year's crop will fail
 - (E) feel impressed by Professor Jones
49. This passage flows well because the writer
- (A) uses initial conjunctions sparingly
 - (B) employs a few fragments for effect
 - (C) avoids the passive voice completely
 - (D) varies sentence length and structure
 - (E) avoids using subordinating conjunctions
50. In the context of the passage, the word "quality" (line 15) MOST likely means
- (A) inherent characteristic
 - (B) degree of excellence
 - (C) discerning judgment
 - (D) character attribute
 - (E) social position



1. From which book of the Bible did Steinbeck take the phrase "East of Eden"?
 - a. Exodus
 - b. Psalms
 - c. Genesis
 - d. Numbers
 - e. Leviticus
2. California first began to feel the effects of the Great Depression because
 - a. an influx of migrant workers depressed the state's agricultural economy
 - b. Hollywood's profits fell as a result of worsening economic conditions elsewhere
 - c. Mexican-led agricultural strikes squeezed profits away from large land owners
 - d. conflicts between Left and Right reached a state that resembled civil war
 - e. a new federal works program took workers away from vital private industries
3. All of the following themes play a major role in *The Grapes of Wrath* EXCEPT the
 - a. benefits of welfare and giving
 - b. importance of art to progress
 - c. cruelty of the natural world
 - d. evils of greed and power
 - e. individual's relationship to society
4. Which of John Steinbeck's early works did he destroy?
 - a. *To a God Unknown*
 - b. "Murder at Full Moon"
 - c. *The Pastures of Heaven*
 - d. *Cup of Gold*
 - e. "Dissonant Symphony"
5. In John Steinbeck's *Travels with Charley*, his companion was his
 - a. pet poodle
 - b. personal chauffeur
 - c. third wife
 - d. eldest son
 - e. brother-in-law
6. The first draft of John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* was
 - a. destroyed in a flood
 - b. eaten by a dog
 - c. stolen by a burglar
 - d. burned by the author
 - e. lost on a train
7. William Randolph Hearst, who is personally criticized in *The Grapes of Wrath*, published a review denouncing it as
 - a. plagiarism
 - b. boring
 - c. Communist
 - d. incomprehensible
 - e. inflammatory
8. John Steinbeck's primary sources for the novel included reports from
 - a. Truckers Association meetings
 - b. Civilian Conservation Corps projects
 - c. American Federation of Labor meetings
 - d. Farmers Association propaganda
 - e. Farm Security Administration camps
9. The character Doc, who appears in several John Steinbeck novels, is based on
 - a. William Saroyan
 - b. Ernest Hemingway
 - c. Ted Miller
 - d. Ed Ricketts
 - e. Carl Sandburg
10. Steinbeck's portrayal of poor farm workers in *In Dubious Battle* ignores their
 - a. profane language
 - b. wealthy persecutors
 - c. abject poverty
 - d. individual behavior
 - e. ethnic diversity
11. John Steinbeck called farm owners' treatment of their workers
 - a. "degradation"
 - b. "abuse"
 - c. "terrorism"
 - d. "exploitation"
 - e. "Fascism"
12. John Steinbeck's novel *The Pearl* is BEST described as a(n)
 - a. melodrama
 - b. history
 - c. parody
 - d. parable
 - e. comedy

13. Which book MOST influenced John Steinbeck's work?
- The Old Man and the Sea*
 - Gulliver's Travels*
 - The Canterbury Tales*
 - Remembrance of Things Past*
 - Le Mort d'Arthur*
14. Jim Casy is a typical John Steinbeck character in that he rejects
- explanations for good and evil
 - the tedium of stationary life
 - male-dominated hierarchies
 - the spiritual side of life and death
 - social and moral regulations
15. Steinbeck's public reaction to bans of his play *Burning Bright* can BEST be characterized as
- defensive
 - sentimental
 - satirical
 - belligerent
 - unsurprised
16. John Steinbeck's attitude towards Vietnam War protestors was
- confused
 - vacillating
 - supportive
 - hostile
 - indifferent
17. The Joads tolerate Uncle John's
- skirt-chasing
 - violence
 - stealing
 - cooking
 - alcoholism
18. "Non-teleological" events are
- interrelated with parts and whole
 - determined ahead of time by a god
 - unaffected by larger causes
 - formed from dust or forgotten matter
 - caused by mechanistic group behavior
19. The viewpoint of *The Grapes of Wrath* is BEST described as
- third person omniscient
 - first person plural
 - third person limited
 - first person singular
 - first person unreliable
20. John Steinbeck's writing is NOT contemporary with that of
- James Joyce
 - Gertrude Stein
 - Ernest Hemingway
 - F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - Jack London
21. John Steinbeck felt the closest artistic affinity with
- Robinson Jeffers
 - Jack London
 - T.S. Eliot
 - William Faulkner
 - Stephen Crane
22. Several of Steinbeck's most critically acclaimed novels were thematically influenced by his experiences with
- unscrupulous agents and publishers
 - the labor movement in California
 - police who arrested him for striking
 - the illness and death of his mother
 - censorship by Stanford professors
23. Which of the following elements survived the translation from *The Grapes of Wrath* to film?
- the characters of the Wainwrights
 - Tom's "I'll be there" speech
 - Rose of Sharon's dead baby
 - the characters of the Wilsons
 - the image of Rose breast-feeding a man
24. John Steinbeck's Nobel Prize acceptance speech suggested that humankind's only hope is
- technology
 - literature
 - itself
 - death
 - love
25. *The Grapes of Wrath* factually misrepresents
- advertisements for workers
 - turtle biology and behavior
 - the "tractoring out" of the Joads
 - the Communist party line
 - the penal system in the 1930s
26. Which animal in *The Grapes of Wrath* serves as a metaphor for the migrant workers' struggle?
- salmon
 - turtle
 - mule
 - buffalo
 - bee

27. Which First Lady praised *The Grapes of Wrath* in her newspaper column, *My Day*?
- Mamie Eisenhower
 - Pat Nixon
 - Bess Truman
 - Eleanor Roosevelt
 - Jackie Kennedy
28. At whose ranch did Steinbeck's experiences inspire *The Red Pony*?
- parents'
 - grandparents'
 - brother's
 - uncle's
 - cousins'
29. During his life, John Steinbeck did NOT receive a(n)
- American Bookseller's Award
 - Pulitzer Prize
 - Drama Critics Circle Award
 - Liberty Cross
 - Academy Award
30. The novel mistakenly credits Bing Crosby with having sung *Thanks for the Memories*, which was originally recorded by
- Al Jolson
 - Fred Astaire
 - Billie Holiday
 - Bob Hope
 - Louis Armstrong
31. Which John Steinbeck novel contains elements of autobiography?
- Bombs Away*
 - Tortilla Flat*
 - Cannery Row*
 - East of Eden*
 - Of Mice and Men*
32. John Steinbeck's mother helped shape his love of literature thanks to her background as a(n)
- librarian
 - author
 - journalist
 - teacher
 - editor
33. As Tom drives the family into the San Joaquin Valley, he accidentally runs over a
- turtle
 - Bible
 - snake
 - grape
 - wallet
34. John Steinbeck never personally saw
- Highway 66
 - the Dust Bowl
 - the Salinas Valley
 - a Hooverville
 - the San Joaquin Valley
35. People who knew John Steinbeck well in his early adulthood would MOST likely have described him as
- creative but unscientific
 - classy but superficial
 - popular but lazy
 - talented but flighty
 - strong but unintelligent
36. The California cotton strike took place in the
- Salinas Valley
 - Long Valley
 - Central Valley
 - Imperial Valley
 - San Joaquin Valley
37. Which famous legend is comically retold in *Tortilla Flat*?
- King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table*
 - The Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha*
 - The Man in the Iron Mask*
 - The Odyssey*
 - Beowulf*
38. In *The Grapes of Wrath*, Tom Joad faces ridicule in prison over
- his lack of knowledge about crimes
 - a friendship with a mentally impaired man
 - a Christmas card from his grandmother
 - a love letter from an old girlfriend
 - his ill-fitting suit and shoes
39. The Joads flee the Bakersfield Hooverville Camp because
- Tom trips a labor contractor
 - Al gets Aggie Wainwright pregnant
 - Ma cannot feed the hungry children
 - Jim Rawley offers a better place
 - Jim Casy kicks a man in the neck
40. Following John Steinbeck's death, his ashes were
- spread in the Dust Bowl
 - divided between his sons
 - scattered over the Pacific Ocean
 - interred in a family funeral plot
 - stolen and never recovered

41. "The small unpainted house, slumped at an angle, its blind front windows pointing at a spot of sky well above the horizon" is an example of
- paradox
 - onomatopoeia
 - anthropomorphism
 - synecdoche
 - alliteration
42. In the novel, the central figure of power in the Joad family is
- Pa
 - Al
 - Tom
 - Ma
 - Granma
43. Which of the following visual artists did NOT document the plight of California's migrant workers?
- Horace Bristol
 - Robert Capa
 - John Ford
 - Pare Lorentz
 - Dorothea Lange
44. Which of the following problems is NOT a major theme in *East of Eden*?
- sibling rivalry
 - family secrets
 - survivor guilt
 - mental illness
 - family relationships
45. The Stanford short fiction instructor Edith Mirrielees is credited with encouraging John Steinbeck's
- spare but powerful style
 - ear for vernacular language
 - concern for social issues
 - robust use of visual imagery
 - deep and witty characterization
46. The title *The Grapes of Wrath* comes from
- "America the Beautiful"
 - "A Mighty Fortress is Our God"
 - "Washington Grey's March"
 - "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"
 - "The Star-Spangled Banner"
47. What does John Steinbeck describe as "Snubnosed monsters, raising the dust and sticking their snouts into it."?
- banks
 - factories
 - tractors
 - dogs
 - livestock
48. In *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck uses interchapters to create a sense of
- unbounded possibility for risk-takers
 - geological change over time
 - the Great Depression era overall
 - relief from the Joads' plight
 - even treatment of rich and poor
49. John Steinbeck's series of articles for the *San Francisco News* documenting the plight of migrant workers was called
- "The Harvest Gypsies"
 - "Okies"
 - "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men"
 - "His Truth is Marching On"
 - "The Tragedy of Salinas"
50. John Steinbeck's friendship with Ed Ricketts did NOT influence his
- scientific ideas
 - educational choices
 - artistic productivity
 - book characters
 - novel settings



1. In the novel, which people or animals do NOT participate in the destruction of the vacated houses after the tenant families leave?
 - a. boys
 - b. cats
 - c. bats
 - d. pigs
 - e. mice
2. The interchapter that is narrated in the voice of a car salesman portrays the salesman as a(n)
 - a. altruist
 - b. socialist
 - c. fool
 - d. maniac
 - e. cynic
3. According to Ma Joad, confessing sins is
 - a. indecent
 - b. benevolent
 - c. necessary
 - d. overzealous
 - e. desperate
4. All of the following qualities make the Weedpatch Camp seem wonderful to the Joads EXCEPT
 - a. self government
 - b. running water
 - c. child care
 - d. prefab tents
 - e. dance nights
5. When the Joads get work picking peaches, Tom Joad does not get paid for his first box because the fruit is
 - a. green
 - b. stolen
 - c. wet
 - d. bruised
 - e. frozen
6. Who says, "Ever 'body's askin' that. What we comin' to? Seems to me we don't never come to nothin'. Always on the way"?
 - a. Muley Graves
 - b. Ma Joad
 - c. Annie Wainwright
 - d. Jim Casy
 - e. Tom Joad
7. Ma Joad is suspicious of Rose of Sharon's and Connie's plans until she realizes they are a(n)
 - a. crime
 - b. lie
 - c. dream
 - d. benefit
 - e. impossibility
8. Who does John Steinbeck describe as "kid-wild" and "calfish"?
 - a. Winfield
 - b. Ruthie
 - c. Connie
 - d. Al
 - e. Grampa
9. On the road to California in the novel, migrants meet each other with an attitude of
 - a. hospitality
 - b. overindulgence
 - c. aggressiveness
 - d. cheerfulness
 - e. suspicion
10. In the novel, migrant children are unhappy in California schools because they are
 - a. behind in their education
 - b. tired from working
 - c. hot in the buildings
 - d. bullied by the others
 - e. too hungry to learn
11. Uncle John Joad's wife died because of a problem with her
 - a. appendix
 - b. animals
 - c. doctor
 - d. pregnancy
 - e. cancer
12. Who cannot be buried in a pauper's grave?
 - a. grandparents
 - b. mothers
 - c. babies
 - d. preachers
 - e. leaders

13. Ma Joad's primary concern is to keep
- everyone alive
 - the family together
 - moving toward California
 - Tom close to her
 - the police away
14. The male Joads disparage
- Jim Casy for lying to the police
 - Uncle John for getting drunk
 - Rose of Sharon for pitying herself
 - Noah for leaving them behind
 - Connie for being a weak dreamer
15. In the novel, John Steinbeck repeatedly equates life to
- work
 - humor
 - land
 - hope
 - family
16. In the novel's first interchapter devoted to the land turtle, the turtle does NOT
- get hit by a car
 - climb a tall barrier
 - search for fresh water
 - walk slowly one way
 - hide inside its shell
17. The trucker in chapter two of the novel can tell Tom Joad has been in prison because of his
- hands
 - pack
 - speech
 - scars
 - nervousness
18. In the novel, John Steinbeck portrays fallow land as a(n)
- unkindness
 - temptation
 - sin
 - paradise
 - extravagance
19. When Tom Joad meets people who aggravate him, he usually
- kills them
 - hits them
 - stays quiet
 - cheats them
 - confronts them
20. "It was a long head, bony; tight of skin and set on a neck as stringy as a celery stalk. His eyeballs were heavy and protruding; the lids stretched to cover them, and the lids were raw and red." These sentences describe
- Tom Joad
 - Jim Casy
 - Mr. Wainwright
 - Mr. Wilson
 - Uncle John Joad
21. Which term BEST describes the tone of the line "And the men who were armed did not own the land, but they thought they did"?
- macabre
 - sardonic
 - irate
 - untruthful
 - obtuse
22. The Joads' attitudes toward crime and prison suggest that they
- embrace violence for its own sake
 - see the law as being against them
 - consider themselves above the law
 - make every effort to be obedient
 - want the police to save them
23. The Joads bury a note alongside Grampa's body because they
- know whoever finds the body will need money
 - want to avoid leaving him in a pauper's grave
 - are honoring the Joad tradition of writing to the dead
 - cannot stand to leave his body completely alone
 - worry the police might assume he was murdered
24. Who says, "You ain't got the right to get discouraged. This here fambly's goin' under"?
- Pa
 - Rose of Sharon
 - Noah
 - Ma
 - Tom
25. "You eat regular an' get clean clothes, an' there's places to take a bath." This sentence describes
- Hooverilles
 - California
 - roads
 - schools
 - prison

26. On the first morning in the Weedpatch Camp, Ruthie boasts to Winfield about
- fixing a car
 - making a stew
 - finding Tom a job
 - attending a party
 - using a flush toilet
27. In the novel, Floyd Knowles tells Tom that when police are nearby he should act
- serene
 - devious
 - amiable
 - respectable
 - unintelligent
28. Who "was one with his engine, every nerve listening for weaknesses, for the thumps or squeals, hums and chattering that indicate a change that may cause a breakdown"?
- Tom Joad
 - Jim Casy
 - Al Joad
 - Mr. Wilson
 - Pa Joad
29. In chapter two of the novel, Tom Joad manipulates a trucker into giving him a ride by
- talking as if the two of them are good, ordinary people allied against the rich
 - pretending he has to get home to keep his family from getting kicked off their land
 - mentioning he was just released from prison to make the driver feel threatened
 - hopping onto the running board when the truck is already in motion
 - offering the turtle he has caught in exchange for a ride back home
30. According to Ma Joad, the only people who will help those in need are the
- simple
 - bad-tempered
 - maternal
 - poor
 - religious
31. In *The Grapes of Wrath*, the Joads spend nights in all of the following structures EXCEPT a
- truck
 - church
 - shack
 - boxcar
 - tent
32. The first chapter of *The Grapes of Wrath* describes the
- Dust Bowl affecting farms and farmers
 - preacher Jim Casy's retreat
 - Joad family packing for California
 - release of Tom Joad from prison
 - land turtle plodding to the southwest
33. Ma Joad acts strange around the customs officers at the California border because
- Noah is gone
 - Grampa is lost
 - Granma is dead
 - Tom is on parole
 - Pa is angry
34. In *The Grapes of Wrath*, a man can survive almost any hardship intact as long as he is
- abusive
 - paid
 - drunk
 - angry
 - remembered
35. When Tom Joad meets Jim Casy, Casy confesses his internal struggle about his
- uncaring nature
 - alcohol problem
 - sexual appetite
 - abandonment urges
 - spiritual emptiness
36. The statement that "a fella ain't got a soul of his own, but only a piece of a big one" supports the theme of
- collective identity
 - family connectedness
 - survivor's guilt
 - wealth's evils
 - non-teleological thinking
37. Ma Joad decides Tom must separate from the family when
- Ruthie brags about him
 - he becomes a Communist
 - Rose of Sharon cannot go on
 - he kills a second man
 - Jim Casy gets arrested
38. "During a night the wind raced faster over the land, dug cunningly among the rootlets of the corn, and the corn fought the wind with its weakened leaves." This quotation contains
- hyperbole
 - synecdoche
 - understatement
 - anthropomorphism
 - onomatopoeia

39. In the novel, some cotton pickers make their cotton seem heavier by
- acting more tired
 - adding in rocks
 - packing in dirt
 - fixing the scales
 - getting it wet
40. The narrator of the novel claims that hardships brought on by wealth disparity cause the poor to
- join in rebellion
 - withdraw from society
 - die in despair
 - reject religious morality
 - steal from the rich
41. The Joad family forces Grampa to come with them on the road to California by
- hitting his head
 - tying him up
 - kidnapping his wife
 - threatening his life
 - getting him drugged
42. At the end of the novel, how does Ma Joad feel about Rose of Sharon's decision to nurse the dying man?
- bewildered
 - proud
 - disgusted
 - indifferent
 - ashamed
43. Who leads the strike outside the peach farm?
- Mr. Wainwright
 - Mr. Wilson
 - Jim Casy
 - Floyd Knowles
 - Tom Joad
44. Tom Joad arrives home to find his house "mashed" and "slumped," MOST likely because a(n)
- accident happened when Pa moved it
 - group of children damaged it
 - tractor bumped it while furrowing land
 - dust storm brought debris that hit it
 - earthquake shook it off its foundations
45. In the novel, the main migrant road is
- Weedpatch Road
 - Bakersfield Road
 - Flood Lane
 - Highway 66
 - Highway 58
46. Who speaks out against shooting guns at tractor drivers?
- Ma Joad
 - Jim Casy
 - Muley Graves
 - Noah Joad
 - Tom Joad
47. In the novel, John Steinbeck does NOT describe the eviction of the Joads specifically because the
- Joads' eviction scene would be too painful for readers
 - Joad family was not actually evicted from their land
 - nameless families were more sympathetic
 - novel is meant to tell a story common to many people
 - Dust Bowl was not the reason for the Joads' eviction
48. In the novel, the best diner customers are those who drive
- freight trucks
 - expensive cars
 - new motorcycles
 - overloaded cars
 - farm pick-ups
49. When Rose of Sharon is nearly ready to have her baby, Ma boosts her mood by
- singing her songs
 - washing her clothes
 - piercing her ears
 - criticizing her husband
 - feeding her milk
50. In the novel, a waitress named Mae sells expensive candy for a
- dime
 - penny
 - dollar
 - nickel
 - quarter



1. "Proletarian" literature would be best described as the literature of the
 - a. working class
 - b. ardent nationalist
 - c. Communist party
 - d. mid-level bureaucrat
 - e. wealthy elite
2. Based on Chavez's narrative, it seems that one of the most difficult challenges for children of migratory workers was
 - a. finding time for sports
 - b. making new friends
 - c. keeping a pet
 - d. avoiding kidnappings
 - e. getting an education
3. Harburg describes a skit in the satirical show *Americana* in which Mrs. Ogden Reid competes with William Randolph Hearst over the size of their respective
 - a. dinner parties
 - b. bank accounts
 - c. bread lines
 - d. office buildings
 - e. newspapers
4. Studs Terkel's oral histories are mostly concerned with
 - a. film stars
 - b. famous writers
 - c. politicians
 - d. ordinary people
 - e. business leaders
5. When Meridel Le Sueur's art and her Communist politics came into conflict, she
 - a. put her art first and her politics second
 - b. gave up her art entirely for the Party
 - c. chose a new subject to eliminate the conflict
 - d. put her politics first and her art second
 - e. asked her mentors and friends for advice
6. Harburg says that, at election time, Republicans tried to do what to his song?
 - a. publicly discredit it
 - b. destroy recordings of it
 - c. ban it from the air
 - d. create a satire of it
 - e. use it in campaigns
7. Studs Terkel chose to join the Federal Writers' Project rather than pursue a career in
 - a. dance
 - b. acting
 - c. medicine
 - d. farming
 - e. law
8. Which writer recorded segments of *The Grapes of Wrath* for National Public Radio?
 - a. Langston Hughes
 - b. John Steinbeck
 - c. E.Y. Harburg
 - d. William Faulkner
 - e. Studs Terkel
9. What characteristic does Le Sueur cite as helping some women to secure employment in shops or restaurants?
 - a. optimism
 - b. connections
 - c. beauty
 - d. education
 - e. talent
10. After losing everything in the Crash, Yip Harburg became aware of the illusory nature of
 - a. creative work
 - b. material success
 - c. personal fulfillment
 - d. familial loyalty
 - e. romantic relationships
11. Who encouraged Yip Harburg to "get [his] rhyming dictionary and get to work"?
 - a. Rube Bloom
 - b. Cole Porter
 - c. Irving Berlin
 - d. George Gershwin
 - e. Ira Gershwin
12. Yip Harburg said that after the crash, all he had left was his
 - a. wits
 - b. friends
 - c. dog
 - d. pencil
 - e. shirt

13. The genre of writing known as "reportage" would most likely be found today in a(n)
- encyclopedia
 - magazine
 - poetry journal
 - newspaper
 - advertisement
14. After being displaced to California, Chavez's father's dream was to earn enough money to
- send all five of his children to college
 - buy his own piece of land in Arizona
 - buy a new van and a large tractor
 - quit farming and become a teacher
 - hire other workers to labor for him
15. In "Women on the Breadlines," Meridel Le Sueur describes a scrub woman with "hands gnarled like watersoaked branches." What literary technique is Le Sueur using here?
- simile
 - synecdoche
 - hyperbole
 - metaphor
 - metonym
16. In his interview, Chavez explains that his family "always honored somebody else's grievance." This idea of people banding together for a common cause is called
- solidarity
 - revolution
 - antagonism
 - strikebreaking
 - dissension
17. Although Meridel Le Sueur wrote in multiple styles and genres, she is best known for her
- reportage
 - memoir
 - propaganda
 - short story
 - haiku
18. What was Le Sueur's primary goal in writing "Women on the Breadlines"?
- recruiting new Communists from the bread lines
 - giving voice to the "invisible" women of the Depression
 - sensationalizing women's poverty and desperation
 - dissuading women from marriage and child rearing
 - demonstrating the effects women's poverty had on men
19. Before the stock market crash of 1929, Yip Harburg worked in
- medicine
 - business
 - theater
 - sales
 - law
20. Although Meridel Le Sueur was a committed Communist, she sometimes made decisions that did not meet the Party's approval; one such decision was to
- have children
 - become a writer
 - get married
 - move to Europe
 - promote women
21. All of the following are characters in Meridel Le Sueur's "Women on the Breadlines" EXCEPT
- the Polish woman from Wisconsin
 - the hysterical woman in the YW office
 - the thin woman in the wire cage
 - the mother of six with the incurable tumor
 - the elderly woman in the cafeteria
22. Based on Chavez's narrative, it would be reasonable to conclude that migratory workers were largely
- well-educated
 - indolent
 - overpaid
 - respected
 - exploited
23. Studs Terkel invokes the following quote at the start of *Hard Times*: "He's tellin' the truth, awright. The truth for him." This implies that Terkel sees the histories that follow as
- objective and verifiable
 - subjective but verifiable
 - subjective but valuable
 - untrue but important
 - objective but personal
24. The weekly public radio show *This American Life* broadcasts many "true stories of everyday people." Which writer's work might have been an influence on this popular program?
- John Steinbeck
 - Zora Neale Hurston
 - Meridel Le Sueur
 - Carl Sandburg
 - Studs Terkel

25. Much like the Joads were, this civil rights leader's family was "traced out" when he was a young child.
- Cesar Chavez
 - John Steinbeck
 - William Faulkner
 - Carl Sandburg
 - Studs Terkel
26. The Chavez family's experience was similar to the Joads' in all of the following ways EXCEPT that the Joads
- never encountered any labor strikes
 - were never direct victims of racial segregation
 - were able to buy their own land in the end
 - were never driven off their land by a tractor
 - never had a difficult time finding paying work
27. Carl Sandburg described his politics as being "with all rebels everywhere all the time as against all people who are satisfied"; this sentiment seems most closely aligned with the ethos of which musical genre?
- swing music
 - chamber music
 - punk rock
 - soft jazz
 - chiptunes
28. All of the following are titles of books by Studs Terkel EXCEPT
- Farmers*
 - Hard Times*
 - The Good War*
 - Giants of Jazz*
 - Working*
29. Which common adage is most closely related to the following quote from Studs Terkel: "Ours, the richest country in the world, may be the poorest in memory."
- "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."
 - "You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink."
 - "The surest way to remain poor is to be an honest man."
 - "Content makes poor men rich; discontent makes rich men poor."
 - "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."
30. What reason does Le Sueur give for why the girls in "Women on the Breadlines" come to the city from the country?
- They have heard false stories of plenty.
 - Their families have lost their farms.
 - They are hoping to become famous.
 - They are looking for men to marry.
 - They are seeking greater freedom.
31. Le Sueur likens a woman's decision to sell her body to what type of transaction?
- selling your furniture
 - selling your hair
 - selling your coat
 - selling your shoes
 - selling your pet
32. Although undoubtedly a political leftist, this Depression-era writer was spared the scrutiny of the House Committee on Un-American Activities
- Studs Terkel
 - Langston Hughes
 - Meridel Le Sueur
 - Carl Sandburg
 - E. Y. Harburg
33. Meridel Le Sueur's "Women on the Breadlines" was first printed in which leftist publication?
- The New Republic*
 - Partisan Review*
 - The Socialist*
 - Red Channels*
 - New Masses*
34. "I built the railroads. I built that tower. What happened to all this wealth I created?" The above quote best captures the Depression-era beggar's feeling of
- pitifulness
 - defeat
 - outrage
 - acceptance
 - sadness
35. Which New Deal program supported approximately 6,500 American writers at its peak in the mid-1930s?
- Federal Art Project
 - League of American Writers
 - Federal Writers' Project
 - American Writers' Congress
 - Academy of American Poets
36. Why is Bernice from "Women on the Breadlines" reluctant to get married?
- She has seen too many women left alone with children.
 - She is too busy trying to make ends meet to worry about marriage.
 - She is afraid to call attention to her immigration status.
 - She has been taken advantage of by too many men.
 - She is not attracted to men and not interested in children.

37. Which blacklisted writer said: "We've got to make waves if something is wrong, you've got to rock the boat, otherwise you'll get nowhere."
- E. Y. Harburg
 - Studs Terkel
 - Orson Welles
 - Langston Hughes
 - Meridel Le Sueur
38. What theme serves as a common thread between Studs Terkel's *Hard Times* and Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*?
- the virtue found in poverty
 - the power of community
 - the evils of capitalist society
 - the impossibility of change
 - the burden of caring for others
39. Studs Terkel's radio show helped to launch the career of which legendary gospel singer?
- Lowell Lewis
 - Mahalia Jackson
 - Amy Grant
 - Aaron Neville
 - Aretha Franklin
40. Which Depression-era writer was described as being "the most intense and self-consciously workmanlike artist proletarian literature has produced"?
- Cesar Chavez
 - Meridel Le Sueur
 - E. Y. Harburg
 - Studs Terkel
 - Zora Neale Hurston
41. After the stock market crash in 1929, Yip Harburg felt
- devastated
 - frightened
 - suicidal
 - relieved
 - unaffected
42. "No, I do not weep at the world-I am too busy sharpening my oyster knife." This quote from Zora Neale Hurston conveys that she
- feels that the future is hers to seize
 - feels that her potential is very limited
 - lacks compassion for the less fortunate
 - believes that skin color determines destiny
 - wishes to cause harm to those around her
43. When Meridel Le Sueur's "Women on the Breadlines" was first printed, it was accompanied by a response that called the story
- "pandering" and "blatantly propagandistic"
 - "ridiculous" and "a waste of readers' time"
 - "masterful" and "a triumph of reportage"
 - "defeatist" and "lacking in revolutionary spirit"
 - "optimistic" and "encouraging for women"
44. Yip Harburg wrote the famous Depression-era anthem
- "I Gotta Right to Sing the Blues"
 - "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"
 - "On the Sunny Side of the Street"
 - "Happy Days Are Here Again"
 - "Life Is Just a Bowl of Cherries"
45. When Cesar Chavez's family lost their land, they became
- indentured servants
 - migratory workers
 - traveling musicians
 - English teachers
 - street performers
46. Meridel Le Sueur was a lifelong political activist, possibly due to the influence of her mother, who lectured on issues related to
- animal rights
 - women's rights
 - Communism
 - immigration
 - racial equality
47. How did Harburg find the title for "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime"?
- It was an inside joke in the world of theater.
 - It was a reference to a popular dance.
 - It was taken from a newspaper editorial.
 - It was a suggestion from Ira Gershwin.
 - It was a refrain heard on every street corner.
48. When Le Sueur writes of "being a slave without the security of a slave," what kind of security does she mean?
- daily food
 - clean clothing
 - gender equality
 - fair compensation
 - steady employment
49. William Faulkner's social position was most closely aligned with
- women
 - sharecroppers
 - Communists
 - landowners
 - migrant workers

50. Several times, Chavez mentions running in to a sign reading "White Trade Only." This type of segregation was finally outlawed in the U.S. in 1964, thanks to the passage of the
- a. Jim Crow Laws
 - b. Equal Rights Amendment
 - c. 19th Amendment
 - d. New Deal
 - e. Civil Rights Act



1. When Faulkner moved to New Orleans, he discovered an important mentor in
 - a. Tennessee Williams
 - b. Carl Sandburg
 - c. Sherwood Anderson
 - d. Truman Capote
 - e. Flannery O'Connor
2. Which author did Faulkner attack for wasting time and talent "sobbing over the middle west"?
 - a. Walt Whitman
 - b. Sherwood Anderson
 - c. Carl Sandburg
 - d. Meridel Le Sueur
 - e. Langston Hughes
3. Langston Hughes spent time in all of the following countries EXCEPT
 - a. Cuba
 - b. France
 - c. Mexico
 - d. Haiti
 - e. Australia
4. Golden Stair Press was an independent publishing house founded by
 - a. Langston Hughes
 - b. Carl Sandburg
 - c. William Faulkner
 - d. Zora Neale Hurston
 - e. D.H. Lawrence
5. Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston shared a benefactor in
 - a. William Randolph Hearst
 - b. Carl Van Vechten
 - c. Charlotte Osgood Mason
 - d. Herbert Waide Hemphill
 - e. Charles Francis Adams
6. "The Gilded Six-Bits" was published in 1933, just a few months after Roosevelt eliminated the
 - a. silver standard
 - b. fiat system
 - c. international exchange
 - d. federal reserve
 - e. gold standard
7. While in New York City, Zora Neale Hurston collaborated on the play *Mule Bone* with which poet?
 - a. Carl Sandburg
 - b. T.S. Eliot
 - c. Randall Jarrell
 - d. May Miller
 - e. Langston Hughes
8. Zora Neale Hurston was raised in what Florida town?
 - a. Eatonville
 - b. Chatahoochee
 - c. Sarasota
 - d. St. Petersburg
 - e. Notasulga
9. Which of the following writers was a good friend to both Carl Sandburg and William Faulkner?
 - a. Eudora Welty
 - b. Pearl S. Buck
 - c. Sherwood Anderson
 - d. Langston Hughes
 - e. Ernest Hemingway
10. What was William Faulkner's social situation?
 - a. wealthy aristocrat
 - b. middle-class laborer
 - c. wealthy immigrant
 - d. poor orphan
 - e. poor sharecropper
11. Langston Hughes' "Let America Be America Again" is divided into four sections that utilize the traditional African-American pattern of
 - a. speak and stomp
 - b. ask and reply
 - c. call and response
 - d. repetition and rhyme
 - e. shout and whisper
12. At the beginning of "The Gilded Six-Bits," what does Joe do every Saturday when he gets home?
 - a. He climbs straight into bed until Monday.
 - b. He dances Missie May around the garden.
 - c. He tosses money in Missie May's doorway.
 - d. He brings Missie May a new Sunday dress.
 - e. He criticizes Missie May for her cooking.

13. All of the following novels were written by William Faulkner EXCEPT
- Ulysses*
 - The Sound and the Fury*
 - Absalom, Absalom!*
 - Intruder in the Dust*
 - As I Lay Dying*
14. In "The Gilded Six-Bits," what is Otis D. Slemmon's stand-out physical characteristic?
- He has glossy hair.
 - He is stick-thin.
 - He has giant ears.
 - He is missing an eye.
 - He has gold teeth.
15. Faulkner served briefly in World War I as a member of the
- United States Air Force
 - British Royal Fleet Auxiliary
 - Royal Canadian Naval Force
 - United States Marine Corps
 - Canadian Royal Air Force
16. In *The People, Yes*, Sanberg describes "the people" as all of the following EXCEPT as a
- prism
 - megaphone
 - polychrome
 - console organ
 - clavilux
17. Faulkner responded to Carl Sandburg's *Chicago Poems* by asking
- "Have we finally found the poet who can lift the Middle West into the lyric register, as I have elevated the American South?"
 - "Why cannot more American poets match Sandburg's artistry, making the stock yards and Butcher's Unions sing?"
 - "Why would a poet insist on promulgating such verse, once it is clear that the fire of creativity has burnt itself to embers?"
 - "How is that an old man can so capture the spit and fire of the legion of youth busy making this country anew?"
 - "Is there not among us someone who can write something beautiful and passionate and sad instead of saddening?"
18. As a poet of the people, Carl Sandburg was concerned with balancing artistic concerns with a political message, much like the Communist writer
- Yip Harburg
 - Richard Wright
 - Studs Terkel
 - Meridel Le Sueur
 - Langston Hughes
19. The second section of Langston Hughes' "Let America Be America Again" utilizes anaphora, which is the
- repetition of rhymed couplets at the end of stanzas
 - repetition of the same phrase at the end of each stanza
 - juxtaposition of poetic language with concrete images
 - juxtaposition of imagistic language with harsh themes
 - repetition of a word or phrase at the start of a clause
20. "Good Morning Revolution," the first line of Langston Hughes' poem of the same name, is a reference to the poem "Good Morning America," written by
- Alice Walker
 - Ezra Pound
 - T.S. Eliot
 - Carl Sandburg
 - William Faulkner
21. "I believe that man will not merely endure: he will prevail." These words were part of whose Nobel Prize speech?
- John Steinbeck
 - Carl Sandburg
 - Ernest Hemingway
 - William Faulkner
 - Sinclair Lewis
22. In "The Gilded Six-Bits," which personal pronoun denotes that the speaker is white?
- we
 - Ah
 - I
 - yuh
 - me
23. Hughes generated a stream of steady income from a play he wrote entitled
- Sixpence*
 - Bones*
 - Mulatto*
 - Twilight*
 - Scottsboro*

24. In "Barn Burning," why does Colonel Sartoris experience a "surge of peace and joy" when he first sees Major de Spain's estate?
- He realizes the great divide between rich and poor and finally understands his father's behavior.
 - He thinks that his father will be happy and decide to stop moving the family around.
 - He hopes that the people inside the grand mansion will save him by adopting him.
 - He realizes that if he works hard enough, he, too, will be able to own a place like Major de Spain's.
 - He thinks that people who live in such a dignified circumstance will be safe from his father.
25. Langston Hughes never joined the Communist Party; one reason for this might have been the Party's disavowal of
- swing dancing
 - free verse
 - performance art
 - private wealth
 - jazz music
26. Which two writer friends disagreed profoundly over the import and impact of Carl Sandburg's poetry?
- Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - William Faulkner and Sherwood Anderson
 - Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston
 - William Faulkner and Eudora Welty
 - Studs Terkel and E.Y. "Yip" Harburg
27. In "The Gilded Six-Bits," what does the narrator say is the "best part of life" for Joe?
- "spending time with the men downtown"
 - "sleeping beside Missie May"
 - "parading Missie May around town"
 - "the long walk to work every evening"
 - "going home to Missie May"
28. Zora Neale Hurston's "The Gilded Six-Bits" appeared in the same issue of *Story* as "Artist at Home" by
- Sherwood Anderson
 - William Faulkner
 - Langston Hughes
 - Ernest Hemingway
 - Carl Sandburg
29. Zora Neale Hurston began publishing her work while she was a student at which college?
- Spelman College
 - Howard University
 - Georgetown University
 - American University
 - University of Baltimore
30. In "Barn Burning," what word is used repeatedly to describe Colonel Sartoris' father?
- stiff
 - cruel
 - stupid
 - furious
 - stooped
31. What is the title of what is considered Zora Neale Hurston's greatest novel?
- Not Without Laughter*
 - True at First Light*
 - Tell My Horse*
 - Their Eyes Were Watching God*
 - The Color Purple*
32. Zora Neale Hurston's work was rescued from relative obscurity thanks to which African-American writer?
- Alice Walker
 - Toni Morrison
 - Ralph Ellison
 - Langston Hughes
 - Richard Wright
33. "Wails of weeping without words" is an example of
- onomatopoeia
 - synecdoche
 - assonance
 - alliteration
 - hyperbole
34. Which of the following statements provides a true-life example of Zora Neale Hurston's complicated personal politics?
- She spoke out against the accumulation of wealth but was found to have a small fortune in gold when she died.
 - She was pro-segregation but advocated for integration in the public schools.
 - She was against the advancement of women, even as she worked to become a writer and intellectual.
 - She did not believe in higher education but attended Howard University and Barnard College.
 - She was against the New Deal but participated in the Federal Writers' Project.
35. What phrase is used to describe pregnancy in "The Gilded Six-Bits"?
- making "feet for shoes"
 - making "mini Missie Mays"
 - making "little hands for holding"
 - making "little Joes for big Joe"
 - making "a house into a home"

36. In the first paragraph of "Barn Burning," Faulkner describes a boy surrounded by the smell of cheese and tin cans "whose labels his stomach read." In this way, Faulkner indicates that the boy is
- hyperactive
 - blind
 - bored
 - illiterate
 - hungry
37. At the start of "Barn Burning," Snopes is accused of burning down a barn due a dispute over
- religion
 - wages
 - a woman
 - race
 - a hog
38. Langston Hughes was investigated by the House Un-American Activities Committee due in large part to his poem
- "My People"
 - "Goodbye Christ"
 - "Freedom's Plow"
 - "Democracy"
 - "Dream Boogie"
39. The work of writers like Faulkner, Hemingway, and Joyce falls under the umbrella of
- modernism
 - naturalism
 - surrealism
 - proletarianism
 - realism
40. What did Faulkner buy for himself with the money he earned writing for Hollywood?
- a small yacht
 - a villa in Spain
 - a small island
 - a plantation
 - an airplane
41. The poem "Fog" was written by
- Carl Sandburg
 - Yip Harburg
 - William Faulkner
 - Zora Neale Hurston
 - Langston Hughes
42. The most prominent influence on Sandburg's *The People, Yes* was
- T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*
 - Ezra Pound's *The Pisan Cantos*
 - William Carlos Williams' *Go Go*
 - Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*
 - Langston Hughes' *Freedom's Plow*
43. Based on the introductory description of Missie May and Joe's house in "The Gilded Six-Bits," how does the couple feel about their home?
- ashamed
 - boastful
 - miserable
 - proud
 - ambivalent
44. What best expresses what Hurston is trying to achieve when, near the end of the story, the clerk says: "Wisht I could be like these darkies. Laughin' all the time. Nothin' worries 'em"?
- She is making a case for the elimination of segregation.
 - She is using the clerk as a mouthpiece for her own politics.
 - She is using the clerk to highlight the triviality of Joe's troubles.
 - She is using irony to illustrate whites' ignorance about black lives.
 - She is using racism to spur audiences toward political action.
45. One way to look at Colonel Sartoris' struggle in "Barn Burning" would be as a tug-of-war between
- greed and altruism
 - father and mother
 - slavery and freedom
 - black and white
 - justice and loyalty
46. Although "Barn Burning" was published during the Great Depression, the main action of the story takes place during the
- Antebellum era
 - Civil Rights era
 - Civil War
 - Revolutionary War
 - Reconstruction era
47. Which adage most closely mirrors the moral of "The Gilded Six-Bits"?
- A friend's eye is a good mirror.
 - Money can't buy happiness.
 - To be awake is to be alive.
 - Well done is better than well said.
 - A penny saved is a penny earned.

48. The complicated class relationships in Faulkner's "Barn Burning" are probably a result of Faulkner's own concerns with
- exploitation of landowners
 - family feuds and estranged relations
 - race relations in the antebellum south
 - private property and ownership
 - social justice and workers' rights
49. Carl Sandburg's poem "Chicago" calls the city of Chicago the city of
- "Rough Knuckles"
 - "Big Shoulders"
 - "Long Faces"
 - "Windy Brows"
 - "Sharp Elbows"
50. When Zora Neale Hurston moved to New York City in 1925, she became involved with a group who started the
- Communist Party
 - suffragist movement
 - Lost Generation
 - Harlem Renaissance
 - Black Arts Movement