

**OBERLIN HIGH SCHOOL**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES**  
**ENGLISH LITERATURE- Worksheet 1**

**Date: Week of October 12, 2020**

**GRADE 9\_\_**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Teacher's Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instruction: Read the following questions and select the appropriate responses.**

**Section A- Literary Terms**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the subject or message in a story.  
  
(A) Conflict  
(B) Theme  
(C) Simile  
(D) Rising action
  
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the time and place of the story  
(A) Climax  
(B) Location  
(C) Character  
(D) setting
  
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest point in the action of the story  
  
(A) Climax  
(B) Antagonist  
(C) Exposition  
(D) Falling action
  
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the person in the story.  
  
(A) Persona  
(B) Narrator  
(C) Character  
(D) Protagonist

5. The person or thing fighting against the hero of the story is called the \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Bastard
- (B) Protagonist
- (C) Narrator
- (D) antagonist

6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike subjects using *like* or *as*.

- (A) Metaphor
- (B) Setting
- (C) Climax
- (D) Simile

7. A problem between the main characters or forces is called?

- (a) Conflict
- (b) Plot
- (c) Rising Action
- (d) Falling Action

8. Literature can be defined as:

- (a) a mirror of life
- (b) a topic
- (c) a theory
- (d) a rule

9. An Antagonist is:

- (a) the main character
- (b) an opposing force
- (c) a hero
- (d) a jester

10. The Hero and main character is called the \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Antagonist
- (b) Protagonist
- (c) Victor
- (d) All of the above

11. The problem that arises in a story is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Conflict

- (b) Issue
- (c) Setting
- (d) Plot

12. A message or central idea in a literary work.

- (a) setting
- (b) plot
- (c) character
- (d) theme

13. The time and place in which events occur in a story is known as:

- (a) setting
- (b) rising action
- (c) plot
- (d) resolution

14. A character that starts out one way and changes later on is a:

- (a) major character
- (b) round character
- (c) minor character
- (d) flat character

15. 'Genre' can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) a specific type of story
- (b) different elements of Literature
- (c) a specific type of poem
- (d) a literary song.

16. The sequence of events in a story is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) setting
- (b) theme
- (c) conflict
- (d) plot

## SECTION B

### Poetry

**Instruction: Read the poem below and answer the following questions.**

#### My Parents

My parents kept me from children who were rough  
Who threw words like stone and who wore torn clothes.  
Their thighs showed through rags. They ran in the street  
And climbed cliffs and stripped by the country streams.

I feared more than tigers their muscles like iron  
Their jerking hands and their knees tight on my arms.  
I feared the salt coarse pointing of those boys  
Who copied my lips behind me on the road.

They were lithe, they sprang out behind hedges  
Like dogs to bark at my world. They threw mud  
While I looked the other way, pretending to smile.  
I longed to forgive them, but they never smiled.

**Stephen Spender**

17. The children's clothes were  
(a) Dirty      (b) showy      (c) tattered      (d) rough
18. The comparison "who threw like stone" suggest:  
(a) Insulting remarks      (b) smooth remarks      (c) small talk      (d) idle chat
19. "I feared more than tigers their muscles like iron" means  
(a) I was afraid of tigers with iron muscles.  
(b) I was more afraid of the boys' strong muscles than tigers  
(c) I was more afraid of tigers than the boys' iron muscles  
(d) I was afraid of the boys' muscles as I fear tigers.
20. The writer did not play with the children mainly because  
(a) He hated them      (c) his parents did not allow it  
(b) They were too strong for him      (d) he was different from them

## Literary Devices

21. "Tired roses, passionately sweet/ Are leaning on their cool green leaves" is an example of which literary device?

- (a) Alliteration
- (b) Personification
- (c) Simile
- (d) Metaphor

22. "The air is like a mother's hand/ Laid softly on a throbbing brow" is an example of which literary device?

- (a) Simile
- (b) Setting
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Alliteration

23. Simile may be defined as:

- (a) Using 'as' or 'like'
- (b) Comparison between two things
- (c) Comparison between two things without using 'as' or 'like'
- (d) Comparison between two things using 'as' or 'like'

24. Which one of the following is NOT an example of personification?

- (a) Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper
- (b) The wind howled in the night.
- (c) The alarm clock greeted my ears with a great shout
- (d) Lightning danced across the sky

25. The glasses danced on the shelf during the earthquake is an example of

- (a) Hyperbole
- (b) Simile

- (c) Personification
- (d) Alliteration

26. Marcy was a waterfall when her dog was hit by a car. This is an example of a

- (a) Personification
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Irony
- (d) Allusion

27. Words that resemble the sound they describe are?

- (a) Onomatopoeia
- (b) Alliteration
- (c) Oxymoron
- (d) Hyperbole

28. The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words is called

- (a) Irony
- (b) Verb
- (c) Alliteration
- (d) hyperbole

29. "The tree branches danced at the wind's blow". What figurative language is this?

- (A) Metaphor
- (B) Simile
- (C) Personification
- (D) Hyperbole

30. Which of the following is an example of an Onomatopoeia?

- (A) The man was like a lion when he was pounced on by the robbers.
- (B) The clanging pots and pans awoke me from my dream.
- (C) A big bully beats a baby boy.
- (D) My alarm yelled at me this morning.

**Total 30 marks**