

Practice Test

Literary terms questions

Theme-message-setting- dialogue- symbol- metaphor-climax (turning point)- foreshadowing- point of view- genre- imagery- conflict (dilemma)

Mr. Know All

Thinking Strategy: Cause & Effect

1.What were the results of Mr. Kelada's action at the end of the story?

The reader needs to understand cause and effect

At the end of the story, Mr. Kelada lied and said that he was mistaken. Because of this, Mr. Ramsay never found out that his wife had lied to him about the price of the necklace. We can assume that she had an affair with someone who gave her the pearls, so Mr. Kelada's lie helped her. However, Mr. Kelada gained nothing from his actions. In fact, his reputation as "Mr Know-All" was ruined, and he had to put up with people laughing at him.

Thinking Strategy: Problem Solving

2. What dilemma does Mr. Kelada face at the end of the story?

The reader needs to understand the problem

At the end of the story, Mr. Kelada faces a dilemma: whether to tell the truth about the real value of the pearls or not. He can **either** say that Mrs. Ramsay's pearls are real and keep his reputation as someone who knows everything, **or** go against his usual behavior and lie. Mrs. Ramsay is clearly frightened and does not want her husband to know the truth about the pearls. If Mr. Kelada chooses to help her, he will lose the bet, which will hurt his pride and damage his reputation.

3. Thinking Strategy: Distinguishing Different Perspectives

How does the narrator's understanding of Mr. Kelada change as you read the story

The reader needs to distinguish between different perspective

In the beginning of the story, the narrator doesn't like Mr. Kelada. He has a lot of prejudice against him. He assumes he comes from a warm country because of his name. Then he continues to prejudge him because of the size of his luggage, the number of labels on his luggage, and the look of his brushes. Later on, when Mr. Kelada states that he is an Englishman, the narrator finds it hard to believe. In other words, because of Mr. Kelada's appearance (dark skin) and behavior (chatty and familiar), he believes he is not an Englishman but someone who was born in one of England's colonies. He finds him rude and unpleasant. However, at the end of the story, he reveals something new about Mr. Kelada. He notices that he is a sensitive man who is ready to lose a bet to save the honor of a lady he doesn't know. That is to say, once he recognizes the distress on Mrs. Ramsay's face, he is willing to rescue her. He says he was

mistaken and bears the consequences. At that moment, the narrator starts seeing him for what he is: a true gentleman (or an Englishman at heart).

4. Thinking Strategy: Explaining Patterns

Explain why the line "I did not like Mr. Kelada" is repeated many times.

Understanding patterns (of behavior)

The phrase repeats itself to show its importance and to emphasize the narrator's opinion of Mr. Kelada. The narrator prejudices him very early in the story and decides not to like him before they even meet. Throughout the story, the narrator continues to dislike Mr. Kelada because of his pushy and argumentative nature.

5. Thinking Strategy: Comparing & Contrasting

Compare Mr. Kelada to Mr. Ramsay

5. The reader needs to compare and contrast

Mr. Kelada and Mr. Ramsay are both argumentative, stubborn, and dogmatic (inflexible in thinking). The difference between them is that Mr. Kelada is kind and sensitive, **while** Mr. Ramsay is insensitive. We can see this in the way Mr. Kelada notices the distress on Mrs. Ramsay's face, while her own husband does not. Mr. Ramsay doesn't notice that his wife feels uncomfortable about the bet and does not try to prevent it from happening.

The Road Not Taken

1. Thinking Strategy: Inferring

What does the speaker mean when he says: " And sorry I could not travel both "?

The reader needs to infer

In this line, the speaker means that, as much as he would like to, he can't experience both ways firsthand, see where each road leads, and then decide. Since he doesn't know what will happen along the way, he expresses his sorrow about the inevitable decision he has to make.

2. Thinking Strategy: Comparing & Contrasting

Compare the pros & cons of each road.

The reader needs to compare and contrast

Both roads are beautiful and attractive. In other people's opinion, the roads look exactly the same. **But** in the eyes of the poet, one of the roads seems to be **less** traveled. It seems to him that it is **grassier than** the first road, and this is why it is more appealing. For him, it is **more** adventurous and challenging.

3. Thinking Strategy: Explaining Patterns

Explain why the line "Two roads diverged in a wood" is repeated.

Patterns

The phrase repeats itself to show its **importance and significance**. It **emphasizes** the dilemma the poet faces. The first time the phrase is used is at the very beginning of the poem, when the poet faces the two options he can choose from and wonders which one to take. The second time is at the end of the poem. He knows this decision is meaningful and likely to have a long-term effect on his life. He has no doubt that he will tell other people in the future about this point in his life when he made this decision.

4. Thinking Strategy: Problem Solving

What dilemma does the poet face in the poem?

The dilemma the poet faces is which way to choose. Metaphorically, the speaker stands at a fork in the forest and has to choose one road, as both options are laid out equally before him. We can assume that, at this point in his life, the poet is at a crucial junction and has to decide how to proceed from here.

5. Thinking Strategy: Cause & Effect

What caused the poet to think that one road is better than the other in the second stanza?

Although passersby will probably say the roads are identical, in the poet's eyes, one of the roads is **grassier than** the other and **less** traveled by. This is why the poet finds this road more appealing. In his opinion, it is **more** mysterious and challenging. This is why he eventually chooses this road over the other.

Bridging

1. What is the conflict in the story? Describe an event from your own life and compare it to the conflict.
2. Compare the protagonist (main character) from the piece to a character from a piece you like (poem/song/story/ Movie). How are they similar? How are they different?
3. Describe a turning point you faced in the past and compare it to the turning point the protagonist/speaker/poet/ character faces.

For example: (2-3 lines) In the story/ poem the speaker discusses..... .

In my life, I also (2-3 lines: explain and give examples).
Thus, the message (moral)/ theme/ pattern of behavior of the character/ conflict in the story/poem is the same. In addition, (and then suggest another similar aspect)

To show differences:

In contrast, in my life, I whereas in the poem.....Then, explain and give examples from the text. In addition, in my life..... as opposed to the poem/story

You have to point out which aspect is different

Bridging

1. What is the conflict in the story? Describe an event from your own life and compare it to the conflict.

The conflict in the story is whether to help someone if one has something to lose. I was once in a similar situation. In the story Mr. Kelada had to choose between his good reputation and his gentlemanly behavior. I had to choose between _____ and _____. For most people it doesn't look like a hard decision, but

The difference between Mr. Kelada and I, is that my reputation wasn't the factor which was about to be harmed, but my

2. Compare the protagonist (main character) from the piece to a character from a piece you like

2) The protagonist of the poem reminds me of the protagonist of a book/movie I've read/seen. Both characters have a big decision to make which will drastically change the course of their lives. In the poem the speaker needs to choose between two roads in the forest. In the story/movie the protagonist needs to choose between two different ways that will lead to two very different lives. He need to choose between _____ and _____

The dilemma in the story/movie is a bit different from the dilemma of the poem. In the poem, the poet needs to choose a way without knowing how he'll feel about each of the roads, where they are heading to or what is their nature. In the story/ movie the protagonist _____ The protagonist's dilemma in this case is more specific than the poem and is a dilemma that most of us face sooner or later in life.

3) Describe a turning point you faced in the past and compare it to the turning point of the protagonist.

In the story Mr. Kelada chooses to act against his nature of proving people wrong. Instead, he helps Mrs. Ramsay by lying and losing his reputation of a know-all. This turning point reminded me of a case I've faced myself. In

In the end I chose to _____ much like/
unlike Mr. Kelada. The difference between the two cases is that Mr.
Kelada was _____. He _____
whereas I _____