Fiction Passage: This passage was adapted from "The Necklace," by Guy de Maupassant

She was one of those pretty, charming women who are born, as if by an error of Fate, into a petty official's family. She had no dowry\*, no hopes, nor the slightest chance of being loved and married by a rich man—so she slipped into marriage with a minor civil servant. Unable to afford jewels, she dressed simply: But she was wretched, for women have neither caste nor breeding—in them beauty, grace, and charm replace pride of birth. Innate refinement, instinctive elegance, and wit give them their place on the only scale that counts, and these make humble girls the peers of the grandest ladies.

She suffered, feeling that every luxury should rightly have been hers. The poverty of her rooms—the shabby walls, the worn furniture, the ugly upholstery caused her pain. All these things that another woman of her class would not even have noticed, made her angry. The very sight of the little Breton girl who cleaned for her awoke rueful thoughts and the wildest dreams in her mind. She dreamt of rooms with Oriental hangings, lighted by tall, bronze torches, and with two huge footmen in knee breeches made drowsy by the heat from the stove, asleep in the wide armchairs. She dreamt of great drawing rooms upholstered in old silks, with fragile little tables holding priceless knickknacks, and of enchanting little sitting rooms designed for tea-time chats with famous, sought-after men whose attentions all women longed for.

She sat down to dinner at her round table with its three-day-old cloth, and watched her husband lift the lid of the soup tureen and delightedly exclaim: "Ah, a good homemade beef stew! There's nothing better!" She visualized elegant dinners with gleaming silver and gorgeous china. She yearned for wall hangings peopled with knights and ladies and exotic birds in a fairy forest. She dreamt of eating the pink flesh of trout or the wings of grouse. She had no proper wardrobe, no jewels, nothing. And those were the only things that she loved—she felt she was made for them. She would have so loved to charm, to be envied, to be admired and sought after.

\*dowry: property a woman brought to her husband in marriage.

31.Which word best describes the actual living conditions of the couple in the selection?

a.destitute

b.poor

c.comfortable

d.wealthy

32.Which line best demonstrates the couple's true economic standing?

a.She had no dowry, no hopes, not the slightest chance of being married by a rich man …

b.The poverty of her rooms—the shabby walls, the worn furniture, the ugly upholstery caused her pain.

c.She sat down to dinner at her round table with its three-day old cloth, and watched her husband lift the lid of the soup tureen …

d.The very sight of the little Breton girl who cleaned for her awoke rueful thoughts and the wildest dreams in her mind.

33.According to the selection, what can be stated about the marriage of this woman?

a.She married but was ashamed of the insignificant position her husband held.

b.She married on the rebound after a wealthy suitor had abandoned her.

c.She married for love without realizing the consequences to her social standing.

d.She never loved her husband.

34.What can be inferred about the values of both husband and wife?

a.They share the same values.

b.The husband values family and simple comforts of home, whereas his wife views these comforts as cause for her anguish.

c.The husband has ceased to enjoy the simple things and only strives to quench his wife's insatiable desire for luxury.

d.The husband believes that a wholesome meal can solve all problems, while his wife believes it is the presentation of the meal that counts.

35.The main idea of the passage is

a.to have the reader feel great sympathy for the wife.

b.to have the reader feel great sympathy for the husband.

c.to show the class distinctions that were so obvious during the setting of the story.

d.to show the reader how selfish and self-centered the wife is.

36.What part of speech does de Maupassant employ to weave the rich images he presents through the wife's descriptions?

a.adjectives

b.adverbs

c.nouns

d.verbs

Nonfiction Passage

(1) Milton Hershey was born near the small village of Derry Church, Pennsylvania, in 1857. It was a \_\_\_\_\_beginning that did not foretell his later popularity. Milton only attended school through the fourth grade; at that point, he was apprenticed to a printer in a nearby town. Fortunately for all chocolate lovers, Milton did not excel as a printer. After a while, he left the printing business and was apprenticed to a Lancaster, Pennsylvania candy maker. It was apparent he had found his calling in life, and at the age of eighteen, he opened his own candy store in Philadelphia. In spite of his talents as a candy maker, the shop failed after six years.

(2) It may come as a surprise to current Milton Hershey fans, but his first candy success came with the manufacture of caramel. After the failure of his Philadelphia store, Milton headed for Denver, where he learned the art of making caramels. There he took a job with a local manufacturer who insisted on using fresh milk in making his caramels; Milton saw that this made the caramels especially tasty. After a time in Denver, Milton once again attempted to open his own candy-making businesses, in Chicago, New Orleans, and New York City. Finally, in 1886, he went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he raised the money necessary to try again. This company—the Lancaster Caramel Company—established Milton's reputation as a master candy maker.

(3) In 1893, Milton attended the Chicago International Exposition, where he saw a display of German chocolate-making implements. Captivated by the equipment, he purchased it for his Lancaster candy factory and began producing chocolate, which he used for coating his caramels. By the next year, production had grown to include cocoa, sweet chocolate, and baking chocolate. The Hershey Chocolate company was born in 1894 as a subsidiary of the Lancaster Caramel Company. Six years later, Milton sold the caramel company, but retained the rights, and the equipment, to make chocolate. He believed that a large market of chocolate consumers was waiting for someone to produce reasonably priced candy. He was right.

(4) Milton Hershey returned to the village where he had been born, in the heart of dairy country, and opened his chocolate manufacturing plant. With access to all the fresh milk he needed, he began producing the finest milk chocolate. The plant that opened in a small Pennsylvania village in 1905 is today the largest chocolate factory in the world. The confections created at this facility are favorites around the world.

(5) The area where the factory is located is now known as Hershey, Pennsylvania. Within the first decades of its existence, the town of Hershey thrived, as did the chocolate business. A bank, a school, churches, a department store, even a park and a trolley system all appeared in short order; the town soon even had a zoo. Today, a visit to the area reveals the Hershey Medical Center, Milton Hershey School, and Hershey's Chocolate World—a theme park where visitors are greeted by a giant Reeses Peanut Butter Cup. All of these things—and a huge number of happy chocolate lovers—were made possible because a caramel maker visited the Chicago Exposition of 1893!

7.According to information contained in the passage, the reader can infer which of the following?

a.Chocolate is popular in every country in the world.

b.Reeses Peanut Butter Cups are manufactured by the Hershey Chocolate Company.

c.Chocolate had never been manufactured in the United States before Milton Hershey did it.

d.The Hershey Chocolate Company now makes more money from Hershey's Chocolate World than from the manufacture and sale of chocolate.

8.Which of the following best defines the word subsidiary as used in paragraph 3?

a.a company owned entirely by one person

b.a company founded to support another company

c.a company that is not incorporated

d.a company controlled by another company

9.The writer's main purpose in this passage is to

a.recount the founding of the Hershey Chocolate Company.

b.describe the process of manufacturing chocolate.

c.compare the popularity of chocolate to other candies.

d.explain how apprenticeships work.

10.According to the passage, Milton Hershey sold his caramel company in

a.1894.

b.1900.

c.1904.

d.1905.

11.The mention of the Chicago International Exposition of 1893 in the passage indicates that

a.the exposition in Chicago is held once every three years.

b.the theme of the exposition of 1893 was "Food from Around the World."

c.the exposition contained displays from a variety of countries.

d.the site of the exposition is now a branch of the Hershey Chocolate Company.

12.Which of the following words best fits in the blank in paragraph 1 of the passage?

a.dramatic

b.modest

c.undignified

d.rewarding

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| **A Streetcar Named Desire**  When we first meet Blanche DuBois, she has traveled to see her sister Stella. She took streetcars named Desire and Cemeteries to arrive at her sister’s apartment. What might these names symbolize?   * 1. Life   2. Death   3. Love   4. Travel  1. Blanche goes into Stella’s apartment to wait for her to come home. What does she do while she is waiting?    1. Finds the cot and sits on it    2. Looks at a picture of Stanley    3. Finds the liquor and drinks it    4. Takes a bath 2. What does Belle Reve mean? What does it refer to in the play?    1. Beautiful Plantation; refers to the house Blanche and Stella grew up in    2. Beautiful Home; refers to the apartment Stella and Stanley live in    3. Beautiful Dream; refers to the house Blanche and Stella grew up in    4. Beautiful Sister; refers to their sister Margaret, who died 3. How does Blanche react to Stella’s living situation?    1. She thinks it’s small but cute    2. She’s just happy to have a place to stay    3. She’s disturbed about her privacy    4. It reminds her of her home 4. According to what Blanche told Stella, what happened to Belle Reve?    1. Blanche couldn’t afford it anymore because of the expense of paying the servants    2. Blanche spent it on the family funerals and burials    3. Blanche got fired from her job and had to sell it    4. The house had to be burned down because Margaret had the plague 5. According to what Blanche told Stanley, what happened to Belle Reve?    1. Blanche’s grandfather gambled it away    2. The men in the family spent all the money on women    3. Blanche’s uncles turned it into a brothel (whorehouse)    4. Blanche spent it all on her family’s funerals and burials 6. Near the end of Scene One, what do we learn about Blanche’s husband?    1. That he was killed by a speeding train    2. That he was twenty years older than she was    3. That he loved her    4. That he was younger than she was and he died 7. At the *end* of Scene One, what sound “rises up, faint in the distance”?    1. Blue Piano    2. Thunder    3. Polka Music    4. Train Whistle 8. What does this sound represent for Blanche?    1. The loss of her innocence    2. The loss of her husband    3. The loss of her job    4. The loss of Belle Reve 9. What is Stanley’s reaction at the news that Belle Reve has been lost?    1. He tells Stella Blanche has swindled them    2. He screams at Stella    3. He calls his lawyer    4. He cries 10. What does Stanley think that Blanche has done with the money he believes she made from selling Belle Reve?     1. Drank it up purchasing alcohol     2. Gambled it away     3. Bought expensive jewelry and clothing     4. Gave it to her husband 11. What does Stanley discover in Blanche’s trunk that she doesn’t want him to touch?     1. Her diamond engagement ring     2. Her love letters     3. Her diary     4. Her brassiere 12. What news does Stanley reveal to Blanche about Stella?     1. That Stella will invoke the Napoleonic code to get the money back     2. That Stella is angry at Blanche     3. That Stella is going to have a baby     4. That Stella owns the apartment they live in 13. Where are Stella and Blanche planning to go while the men play poker?   a. shopping  b. out for a drink  c. to the movies  d. out to dinner  15. What does Blanche say to Stella as they are leaving which may also serve as a theme for the play?  a. “a woman’s charm is 50% illusion”  b. “the blind are leading the blind”  c. “I flirted with your husband”  d. “where have all the good men gone?”  16. What lie does Blanche tell Mitch about herself?  a. She says she teaches arithmetic  b. She says Stella is older than she is  c. She tells him she has never been married  d. She tells him she has money  17. Why does Blanche keep mentioning the silver cigarette case to Mitch?  a. She is trying to win him over  b. To Blanche it represents Mitch’s superior taste and class  c. She is fascinated by the inscription because the poet was her husband’s favorite  d. She is trying to figure out if it is real  18. What does Blanche ask Mitch to do at the end of scene 3?  a. Button her dress  b. Dance with her to the Blue Piano music  c. Give her the cigarette case  d. Cover the light bulb  19. What happens between Stella and Stanley at the end of the poker game reflects which of the symbols we reviewed?  a. White clothing  b. The package of meat  c. The paper lantern  d. The bathing   1. Blanche prefers shadow to light, magic and illusion to the truth. She attempts to live in the world that she has created inside of her head, rather than the harsher and more difficult realities of her current situation. The physical representations of this in the play come in the form of:    1. The paper lantern and the light bulb    2. The Blue Piano and the Polka music    3. Mitch and Stanley    4. All of the above |
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|  |

**1. The neighborhood kids make fun of Ali because of his:**

a. beliefs

b. wife

c. son

d. looks

**2. When Assef says he has read a book that was not given out in school, it was most likely:**

a. Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*

b. Daoud Khan’s autobiography

c. The Bible

d. the Qu’ran.

**3. How does Hassan’s harelip get fixed?**

a. Baba gave him the surgery for his birthday.

b. a doctor in Pakistan fixed it in exchange for construction work.

c. Amir insisted that Baba pay for it.

d. Hassan worked on the side and got it fixed in Kabul.

**4. Hassan was a member of the minority social class called —**

a. Pashtuns

b. Nanas

c. Hazaras

d. Sunni

**5. Amir escapes from Baba’s “aloofness” by —**

a. seeking solace from Hassan

b. reciting poetry

c. retreating to his books

d. flying kites

**6. What literary technique is being used in chapter 1 with the line, *“…the past claws its way out”* ?**

a. irony

b. allusion

c. personification

d. simile

**7. Amir and Hassan were brothers symbolically because —**

a. they had both fed at the same breasts of an old Hazara woman.

b. they had grown up together and lived in the same house.

c. their mothers were best friends.

d. their fathers were related.

**8. It took Baba three years to build his:**

a. business

b. orphanage

c. house

d. school

**9. Baba’s father adopted Ali after:**

a. Finding out that Ali was really his son

b. Ali’s parents were killed by the king

c. Ali’s parents were killed by drunk Pashtuns

d. Baba’s mother told him to

**10. Hassan made Assef back down by —**

a. threatening to tell Baba and Ali.

b. insulting him and calling him “the Ear Eater”.

c. throwing walnuts at Assef.

d. by aiming his slingshot at Assef’s eye.

**11. Assef tells Hassan and Amir that, *“this doesn’t end today” and “I’ll make you face me one on one”* identifies the use of:**

a. irony

b. foreshadowing

c. allusion

d. flashback

**12. Amir and Hassan are awoken by “rat-a-tat-tat” which turns out to be —**

a. the Taliban rolling into Kabul.

b. a military coup by Daoud Khan.

c. Baba and Rahim doing target practice with their rifles

d. the Soviets invading Kabul.

**13. Amir’s first word as a child was Baba, and Hassan’s first word was “Amir”. This is significant because —**

a. it depicts the fragile nature of their relationship.

b. it symbolizes Hassan’s loyalty to Amir.

c. it confirms that Hassan and Ali were not close.

d. it confirms the close relationship between Amir and Baba.

**14. The kites in chapter 1 are symbolic of —**

a. friendship

b. independence

c. family

d. redemption

**15. Who is Sanaubar?**

a. Amir’s mother

b. Hassan’s mother

c. Baba’s ex-wife

d. Ramin Kahn’s wife

**16. Who is Rahim Kahn?**

a. Hassan’s friend

b. Baba’s friend

c. Sanaubar’s father

d. Assef’s father

**17. What does Baba think is the only sin?**

a. killing another human

b. committing adultery

c. stealing

d. being envious

**18. What does Assef want for Afghanistan?**

a. to be free of Jews

b. to be free of Sunnis

c. to be free of the Hazaras

d. to be free of the Pashtun

**19. What does Baba think of religious leaders like the Mullah?**

a. he honors and respects them

b. he thinks they are wise beyond their years

c. he wanted to be one when he was younger

d. he thinks they are self-righteous monkeys

**20. What does Amir do for Hassan?**

a. Amir tickles his ear

b. Amir reads to him

c. Amir calls him his good friend

d. Amir tells Hassan that he loves him

**CRASH Character ID-no answer key CRASH questions-**

1. Character who symbolizes those who have difficulty adapting to American customs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Character who symbolizes politicians who pander to specific communities for votes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Character who is victimized and *“wakes up angry all the time.*”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Police detective whose brother is on the opposite side of the law.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Police Officer who saves Cameron from an potentially deadly altercation with the police\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Woman who is molested by a police officer.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Character who proclaims, the large windows on busses and rap music are all forms of racism. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Gives his 5-year-old daughter an “impenetrable cloak.”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Loves hockey and carries around a statue of St. Christopher. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Insults an Asian driver at the beginning of the film.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Crash Quote ID**

1. *Wait until you've been on the job a few more years. You think you know who you are. You have no idea.*
2. *It's the sense of touch. In any real city, you walk, you know? You brush past people, people bump into you. In L.A., nobody touches you. We're always behind this metal and glass. I think we miss that touch so much, that we crash into each other, just so we can feel something.*
3. *That waitress sized us up in two seconds. We're black and black people don't tip. So she wasn't gonna waste her time. Now somebody like that? Nothing you can do to change their mind.*
4. *Oh really? And he's not gonna go sell our key to one of his gang banger friends the moment he is out our door?*
5. *Internal Affairs says Conklin has two suspicious shootings on his record both black men, both times he was cleared because he cited self-defense.*

**LITERARY ELEMENTS: look these up if you don’t know them**

Know the following literary elements:

Metaphor

Simile

Hyperbole

Personification

Imagery

Situational Irony

Dramatic Irony

Theme

Symbolism

Alliteration