

Annotation and Analysis Unit Exam PRACTICE—ANSWER KEY
English 9 Honors

Part I. Matching Literary Terminology

Directions: Match the terms on the right with the corresponding information on the left. Use the bolded terms to select your answer. (10 questions on the actual exam, 1 point each)

i. 1. In “The Little Mermaid,” the sea witch demanded her “beautiful **voice**” as payment. The mermaid’s “**voice**” is an example of a/an:

TERM BANK

- a. mood
- b. alliteration
- c. hyperbole
- d. connotation
- e. denotation**
- f. syntax
- g. diction**
- h. tone
- i. symbol**
- j. irony

e. 2. In “Robin Hood and Maid Marian,” after taking off into the forest, the description of the woods as a “shaded bower” indicates that Robin Hood and his Merry Men are **concealed by the dense forest**. This is an example of:

g. 3. In “Cinderella,” the stepsisters command Cinderella to “Comb **our** hair for **us**. Brush **our** shoes and fasten **our** buckles. **We** are going to the festival at the king’s castle,” which shows the sisters’ own self-obsession. This is an example of:

Part III: Multiple Choice

Directions: Choose the **best** option for each question. Be sure to answer all questions. (30 questions on the actual exam, 2 points each)

“THE STORY OF A BOY WHO WENT FORTH TO LEARN FEAR”—NOT ON EXAM

1. All of the following annotations reflect a close analysis of the title EXCEPT:
 - a. “Forth” carries a positive connotation associated with progress in a favorable direction
 - b. “A” emphasizes the importance of the Boy’s individuality and self-reliance in the text
 - c. “Who” and “Went” are an example of alliteration because they both start with a “w”**
 - d. “Boy” establishes the protagonist as inexperienced and adventures as a masculine trait.

2. All of the following annotations describing the role of the supernatural are examples of analysis EXCEPT:
 - a. the supernatural elements represent the opposition between good and evil
 - b. the supernatural elements reveal the potential benefits of the Boy’s ignorance
 - c. the supernatural elements establish a mood of suspense foreshadowing danger**
 - d. the supernatural elements reflect the inherent human fear of the unknown

“CINDERELLA”

3. In “Cinderella,” Cinderella’s relationship with nature is used to combat:
 - a. deception**
 - b. hunger
 - c. violence
 - d. disloyalty

4. Which of the following is the *least* analytical reason for the rhymes sung by the birds in this fairy tale?

- a. repetition reinforces the moral messages of the plot
- b. repetition allows for preservation of the oral tradition
- c. repetition sanitizes what is often harsh or uncomfortable
- d. repetition makes the tale more enjoyable for children

5. The stepsisters are punished with an inability to see, demonstrating justice due to their:

- a. focus on being mean
- b. focus on lust/the body
- c. focus on appearance
- d. focus on materialism

6. Common fairy tale themes that are also featured in “Cinderella” include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. truthfulness
- b. importance of knowledge
- c. pursuit of romantic love
- d. coming of age (growing up)

7. Cinderella’s request for a “twig” instead of “beautiful dresses” or “pearls and jewels” *most likely* represents:

- a. Cinderella’s humble values
- b. Cinderella’s monetary ignorance
- c. Cinderella’s lack of self-esteem
- d. Cinderella’s love for the prince

“THE BALLAD OF ROBIN HOOD AND MAID MARIAN”

8. In medieval literature, such as fairy tales and myths, the forest is often depicted as a dangerous place. In “Robin Hood and Maid Marian,” the forest represents freedom from social restrictions on all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. behavior
- b. hierarchy
- c. economic class
- d. love

“THE LITTLE MERMAID”

9. “But unlike the birds of the air, the fishes were not frightened, they swam right up to the little princesses and ate out of their hands and let themselves be petted.” All of the following are analytical observations about the preceding quote EXCEPT:

- a. the princesses’ friendly relationships with nature replace those with family
- b. creatures of the sea contrast those on land through their lack of fearfulness
- c. there is little physical or social separation between mermaids and animals
- d. the lack of barriers foreshadows the potential for change and movement

10. Merpeople are *most* closely associated with the demonstration of:

- a. hostility
- b. emotion
- c. indifference
- d. reason

11. The Prince “let his head rest so near her heart that it dreamed of human happiness and an immortal soul.” This demonstrates:

- a. personification—the little mermaid is developing greater emotional depth/soul.
- b. personification—the prince only sees the little mermaid as a physical object.
- c. hyperbole—her desires are so extreme that they have taken on a life of their own.
- d. hyperbole—showing that he loves her platonically, but she loves him romantically.

12. Which word *best* characterizes the way that the little mermaid’s grandmother is described in the beginning of the tale?

- a. pious
- b. punished
- c. pitiful
- d. prideful

OLIVER TWIST

13. “No”; said Mr. Bumble approvingly; “no, you could not. You are a humane woman, Mrs. Mann.” (Here she set down the glass). “I shall take a early opportunity of mentioning it to the board, Mrs. Mann.” (He drew it towards him.) “You feel as a mother, Mrs. Mann.” (He stirred the gin-and-water.) “I—I drink your health with cheerfulness, Mrs. Mann”; and he swallowed half of it.”

The separation between empty words and the reality of actions in the previous passage is demonstrated *most clearly* through:

- a. syntax
- b. diction
- c. connotation
- d. symbolism

“THE SNOW QUEEN”

14. After the mirror pierces Kay’s eye, he tells Gerda, “What are you crying for?”...”You look so ugly!” This can *best* be seen as:

- a. Sexism, viewing women as overly-emotional
- b. Knowledge removing emotion and feeling
- c. Kay’s distorted vision due to the mirror
- d. Stereotypical views on women’s beauty

15. The repetition of “in his eyes” (i.e. “In his eyes she [the Snow Queen] was perfect, he did not fear her at all” and “In his eyes the figures were extraordinarily beautiful, and of the utmost importance”) *best* demonstrates the role of _____ in “The Snow Queen.”

- a. Vision
- b. Perspective
- c. Beauty
- d. Innocence

Part IV: Short Answer

Directions: Read and annotate the following fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm, then write a 1-3 paragraph response based on the following prompt. Grading criteria: annotations (5 points), quote the story in your response (5 points), organization (5 points), thesis (5 points), use of literary terminology (5 points), and analysis (20 points).

-*Grimms' Fairy Tales* were written in the wake of the Enlightenment, as many countries shifted from monarchy to democracy. As many fairy tales are based on longstanding oral tradition, however, many originated in times of royal rule. Write a short essay analyzing the role of social class in the story, and the societal values it reflects.

The Sole

people naturally evil; ruler creates good/justice → democracy → King based on good qualities simile: violence=superiority clothing tradition → ally = social status → Sole = traditional hierarchy

“choose” = freedom, autonomy

diction: prevailed → ruler/king = justice

Syntax: shows disorganization → negatives of possibilities

Syntax: Sole excluded

“rank” = set social status

ruler = unity/order

traditional figure silenced

punishment. = justice

The fishes had for a long time been discontented because no order prevailed in their kingdom. None of them turned aside for the others, but all swam to the right or the left as they fancied, or darted between those who wanted to stay together, or got into their way, or else swallowed it up without more ado. “How delightful it would be,” said they, “if we had a king who enforced law and justice among us!” and they met together to choose for their ruler, the one who could cleave through the water most quickly, and give help to the weak ones. They placed themselves in rank and file by the shore, and the pike gave the signal with his tail, on which they all started. Like an arrow, the pike darted away, and with him the herring, the gudgeon, the perch, the carp, and all the rest of them. Even the sole swam with them, and hoped to reach the winning-place. All at once, the cry was heard, “The herring is first! the herring is first!” “Who is first?” screamed angrily the flat envious sole, who had been left far behind, “who is first?” “The herring! The herring,” was the answer. “The naked herring?” cried the jealous creature, “the naked herring?” Since that time the sole’s mouth has been at one side for a

Thesis: In “The Sole,” the herring represents society’s slow move toward democracy, as the fish still believe they need a king, but want to select one based on his qualifications, rather than any inherent right to rule.