

ESL Literature Project Quiz #5

Subject: "Literary Analysis"

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ /95

I. Literal Information:

Objects, facts, names, dates, and specific information explicitly stated in the text. It is reading "the words exactly on the page."

Part One: Matching

Directions: Match the definition to the correct literary term. (1 pt each) _____ /11

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| 1. Literary Analysis _____ | a. Feeling in the story when you don't know what will happen. |
| 2. Foreshadowing _____ | b. How the person tells the stories. |
| 3. Symbolism _____ | c. The opposite of what is expected. |
| 4. Suspense _____ | d. Technique using the opposite of verbal, situation, and drama. |
| 5. Mood _____ | e. A hint of a future event in the story. |
| 6. Narrator _____ | f. A reference to a famous literary work. |
| 7. P.O.V. _____ | g. Feeling in the story created by author's descriptions. |
| 8. Author's Purpose _____ | h. Why the person is telling the story. |
| 9. Allusion _____ | i. Thing in the story that represents a subject or theme. |
| 10. Irony _____ | j. The person telling the story. |
| 11. 3 Kinds of Irony _____ | k. Deep study, understanding, and communication of how stories work. |

I. Inferential Information:

An inference or prediction based on literal objects and events, it is what the author means but is not directly saying. It is reading “in-between the words” for meaning.

Part Two: Short Answer D.E.E.D Writing

Directions: Use the D.E.E.D. (Define, Explain, Example, Describe) Writing Method to answer each of the following questions. Be thorough, complete, and exact in your answer. (12 pts each) _____ /36

12. What is literary analysis? What are things careful readers look for in stories? Why is this important?

13. What is a story narrator and what are the different kinds of P.O.V.? Why should you know this?

14. What are the three kinds of irony and what is an example of each?

II. Experiential Information:

Relating what the author is saying directly to your own personal experience. It is reading that “connects the words to your own life.”

Part Three: Paragraph Writing

Directions: Answer the question in a complete paragraph. (12 pts each) _____ /12

15. Symbolism is important inside and outside literature. What is a good example of symbolism from your life and what does it mean?

III. Evaluative Information:

Cross-textual. Taking the events and actions of the written material and comparing and contrasting to other written works. It is reading “beyond the words to other source material.”

Part Four: Literary Analysis

Directions: Read the homework story. Answer the questions in complete sentence paragraphs. (12 pts each) ____ /36

16. This story’s plot has a famous ironic twist at the end? Which of the 3 ironies is it and why is it ironic?

Scoring Guide for Quiz D.E.E.D. and Paragraph Writing.

CRITERIA	3 pts	2 pts	1 pt
<i>Ideas & Content</i>	Ideas are well developed, strong, engage the reader and create interest. Supporting examples are detailed and effective. The answer is consistent and relevant to the question.	The ideas are stated clearly but only slightly engage the reader. Supporting examples are present. The answer attempts to be relevant to the question.	The ideas are basic. Supporting examples are given but are not interesting.
<i>Organization</i>	Organization is logical and structured. Transitions are used effectively. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are ordered clearly and progress gracefully.)</i>	Organization is attempted but not strong. Transitions are used but not completely. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are only partially demonstrated.)</i>	There is no organization. Transitions are not used. <i>(For D.E.E.D. the writing skills are not demonstrated or understood.)</i>
<i>Sentence Fluency</i>	Writing is smooth, skillful, and coherent. Sentences are strong and complete. Expressions are used effectively.	Writing is clear and understandable. Sentences have varied structure but can be understood. An attempt at expressions are used.	Writing is not clear. Sentences are confusing, containing fragments or run-ons. No expression used.
<i>Conventions</i>	Punctuation, spelling, capitalization are correct. No errors. Handwriting is clear, neat, and presented well.	Punctuation, spelling, capitalization are generally correct with some errors. Handwriting is clear.	Distracting errors in punctuation, spelling, and capitalization. Handwriting is unreadable.

Answers:

1. k 2. e 3. i 4. a 5. g 6. j 7. b 8. h 9. f 10. c 11. d