Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_AP Literature and Composition T**he Shawl Questions**

1. In the second paragraph, the simile “**the eyes blue as air**,” does which of the following:

I. contrasts the child’s face with her mother’s

II. suggests the child’s illness

III. expresses a free and innocent quality of the image

a. I

b. I and II

c. I and III

d. I, II, and III

2. In the third paragraph, the metaphor “**elfin tombstone of white marble gleaming”** does which of the following?

I. fulfills the baby’s characterization as being docile

II. hints at the theme of death in the story

III. provides an image of contrast

3. The description “**the bad wind with pieces of black in it”** is a reference to

a. the theme

b. the setting

c. the plot

d. the characterization

4. The opening paragraph of this story begins with which literary device?

a. anaphora and simile b. antithesis and repetition c. anaphora and repetition d. euphemism and parallelism

5. Rosa did not feel hunger; she felt light, not like someone walking but like someone in a faint, in trance, arrested in a fit, someone who is already a floating angel, alert and seeing everything, but in the air, not there, not touching the road.

In this sentence the primary action is located at the beginning of the sentence. What type of sentence is this?

1. inverted sentence b. cumulative/loose sentence c. periodic sentence d. fragmented sentence

6. Based on your answer for number 5, describe the purpose (or intent) of this sentence.

7. Read this line from the story,
It was a magic shawl, it could nourish an infant for three days and three nights. Magda did not die, she stayed alive, although very quiet.

The dominant device in this line is…

1. euphemism
2. allusion
3. metaphor
4. personification

8. Read this paragraph…

Rosa entered the dark. It was easy to discover the shawl. Stella was heaped under it, asleep in her thin bones. Rosa tore the shawl I free and flew—she could fly, she was only air—into the arena. The sunheat murmured of another life, of butterflies in summer. The light was placid, mellow. On the other side of the steel fence, far away, there were green meadows speckled with dandelions and deep-colored violets; beyond them, even farther, innocent tiger lilies, tall, lifting their orange bonnets. In the barracks they spoke of “flowers,” of “rain”: excrement, thick turd-braids, and the slow stinking maroon waterfall that slunk down from the upper bunks, the stink mixed with a bitter fatty floating smoke that greased Rosa’s skin.

The dominant literary device, especially in terms of setting, is…

1. juxtaposition b. antithesis c. chiasmus d. metaphor

9-10. . Based on your answer for number 8, describe the purpose (or intent) of that device.