

Cry the Beloved Country Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the tone of the first two paragraphs?

- a. didactic
- b. reflective
- c. ceremonial
- d. despairing
- e. boastful

B

2. The imagery used to describe nature in paragraph 4 might be described as all the following EXCEPT:

- a. scientific
- b. anticlimactic
- c. melancholy
- d. morose
- e. foreboding

3. Grammatically, the word "unshod" in paragraph 2, line 4, functions as _____.

- a. the subject of "stand"
- b. the direct object of "stand"
- c. an adjectival phrase
- d. a verb
- e. an adverb

E

4. The style of the passage is best characterized as _____.

- a. effusive
- b. complex
- c. informal
- d. electric
- e. figurative

E

5. It can be inferred by the last two sentences of paragraph 4 that

- a. everyone has died.
- b. the men and young people have lost their reverence for tradition.
- c. the men and young people have chosen to leave and never come back.
- d. the men and young people have gone off to war.

e. the earth previously had all of the people trapped.

C

6. In paragraph 3 the tone of the passage shifts from

- a. lyrical to ribald
- b. lyrical to sanguine
- c. hopeful to pessimistic
- d. hopeful to apathetic
- e. amiable to apathetic

C

7. The word "shod" in context is best interpreted as

- a. wearing clothes
- b. ashamed
- c. wearing a sad expression
- d. proud
- e. wearing shoes

E

8. What dominant literary device is the author using in lines 6-8?

- a. symbolism
- b. irony
- c. allusion
- d. parallelism
- e. a shift in tone

D

9. What are the subjects of the sentence in lines 24-25?

- a. valleys and men
- b. down and height
- c. valleys and maize
- d. women and maize
- e. soil and height

E.

10. In the sentence beginning with the phrase, "The great red hills," the author employs all of the following devices EXCEPT:

- a. personification
- b. alliteration
- c. simile
- d. diction

e. imagery

B

11. What is the speaker's attitude towards the soil?

- a. detachment
- b. solemn
- c. reverent
- d. callous
- e. sanguine

C

12. In paragraph 3 the passage shifts from

- a. the relationship between nature and humans to the relationship between men and women
- b. a tone of awe to a solemn tone
- c. a pedantic tone to a cynical tone
- d. a morose tone to a haughty tone
- e. images of Disorder to images of Symmetry

B

13. By the capitalizing of the word "Creator," the reader can infer that

- a. "Creator" is a proper noun.
- b. the author wants to add emphasis to the word.
- c. the author has a creationist worldview.
- d. the author is demonstrating colloquialisms.
- e. the word symbolizes an artist.

C

14. The narrator creates mood primarily through the use of

- a. repetition
- b. simile
- c. synecdoche
- d. irony
- e. allusion

E

15. The speaker's attitude toward the soil is best described as

- a. disparagement
- b. experience
- c. consternation
- d. dispassion

e. covetousness

B

16. The use of second person and repetition suggest that the author
- is sharing a warning.
 - wants the reader to care as much as he does.
 - hopes to encourage an appreciation for nature's beauty.
 - wants people to tend the land better.
 - both A and B.

E

17. The author uses parallelism and shift to accomplish
- an expression of deterioration of the land.
 - the harshness and effect of the land on families.
 - the toll of human consumption on the land.
 - an expression of traditions lost.
 - juxtaposition of abstract and concrete expressions.

A

18. The significance of "Stand unshod upon it,...it came from the Creator" is that the land is
- fanciful.
 - indignant
 - morose.
 - reverent.
 - disdainful.

D

19. The style of the passage can be characterized as _____.
- didactic
 - reflective
 - whimsical
 - amiable
 - irritated

B

20. In lines 7-9, the speaker employs ALL of the following rhetorical strategies EXCEPT:
- point of view
 - allegory
 - detail

- d. imagery
- e. diction

B