Unit 4: Thank You, Ma'am (Langston Hughes)

50 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. "Thank You, Ma'am" is a
A. poem **B. short story**
C. essay D. play

2. "Thank You, Ma'am" was written by
A. Paulo Coelho B. William Wordsworth
C. Langston Hughes D. Niall McNulty

3. Langston Hughes was a key figure of the
A. Harlem Renaissance B. Modernist Movement in Britain
C. Romantic Movement D. Industrial Revolution

4. Hughes aimed to depict the experiences of
A. politicians B. scientists
C. British royalty **D. working-class Black Americans**

5. The large woman's purse had everything in it but
A. keys B. a comb
C. hammer and nails D. money

6. The boy failed to snatch the purse because
A. the strap broke and he lost his balance B. he dropped it
C. she ran away D. a policeman came

7. The woman's name was
A. Miss Rose B. Mrs. Mary Smith
C. Mrs. Jane Brown **D. Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones**

8. The boy wanted to snatch the purse to buy
A. a watch **B. blue suede shoes**
C. a bicycle D. food

9. Mrs. Jones first made Roger
A. wash his face B. go to jail
C. clean her room D. run away

10. Mrs. Jones fed Roger lima beans and
A. coffee B. pizza C. rice **D. cocoa**

11. At the end Mrs. Jones gave Roger
A. a pair of shoes B. a lecture only
C. ten dollars D. a job

12. Mrs. Jones told Roger that she too once
A. was a teacher **B. wanted things she could not get**
C. was in jail D. was robbed

13. Mrs. Jones left her purse on the day-bed to show
A. that she forgot B. that it was empty
C. that she was careless **D. that she trusted Roger**

14. Mrs. Jones believed that understanding and empathy can be more transformative than
A. kindness B. trust
C. punishment D. money

15. The boy said "Thank you, m'am" and
A. never saw her again B. was arrested
C. visited her next day D. stole again

16. "Frowned" means
A. smiled
B. contracted the brow, indicating displeasure or deep thought
C. laughed
D. slept

17. "Embarrass" means
A. to teach
B. to praise
C. to cause someone to feel awkward or ashamed
D. to help

18. "Consequences" means
A. causes B. reasons only
C. wishes **D. the results or effects of an action**

19. The five essential elements of a story are plot, setting, characters, point of view, theme and
A. conflict B. index C. title D. glossary

20. The "setting" of a story is
A. the author's attitude
B. the time and place where the story unfolds
C. the sequence of events
D. the central idea

21. The "conflict" of a story is
A. the last paragraph
B. the title
C. the setting
D. the central struggle or problem faced by characters

22. The "theme" of a story is
A. the main character B. the first line
C. the central idea or message D. the place

23. The "point of view" is
A. the perspective from which a story is narrated
B. the title
C. the climax
D. the moral

24. The protagonist is
A. the narrator only **B. the main character**
C. a minor character D. the villain

25. In Cinderella, the antagonists are
A. the evil stepmother and stepsisters B. the king
C. the fairy godmother D. Prince Charming

26. Cinderella is typically told from a _____ perspective.
A. second-person B. no
C. first-person **D. third-person omniscient**

27. Connotation is
A. the dictionary meaning
B. the emotional or cultural associations of a word
C. the pronunciation
D. the number of letters

28. The denotation of "snake" is
A. deceit B. a friend
C. a long, legless reptile D. danger

29. The word "home" has a connotation of
A. a country **B. warmth, comfort and security**
C. a street D. a building only

30. Compared to "skinny", the word "slim" has a more
A. neutral dictionary meaning only B. literal meaning
C. negative connotation **D. positive connotation**

31. Which word has a more positive connotation?
A. Thrifty B. Cheap C. Stingy D. Miserly

32. Adverbs modify
A. pronouns only B. nouns only
C. verbs, adjectives or other adverbs D. conjunctions only

33. An adverb answers questions such as how, when, where and
A. which one B. who
C. whose **D. to what degree**

34. In "We will meet you soon", "soon" is an adverb of
A. frequency **B. time** C. place D. manner

35. In "The children played outside", "outside" is an adverb of
A. place B. time C. manner D. frequency

36. In "The weather turned very cold", "very" is an adverb of
A. time B. manner **C. degree** D. place

37. "Always" and "often" are adverbs of
A. degree **B. frequency** C. place D. manner

38. "Behind", "here" and "above" are adverbs of
A. place B. manner C. time D. degree

39. "Very", "too" and "quite" are adverbs of
A. manner B. time C. place **D. degree**

40. All adverbs
A. are adjectives B. end with -ly
C. do not end with -ly D. are nouns

41. The usual order of adverbs is manner, place, frequency, time and
A. number B. degree
C. opinion **D. reason/purpose**

42. In "She completed the puzzle with great concentration", the adverbial phrase is
A. with great concentration B. the puzzle
C. completed the puzzle D. She completed

43. In "They meet twice a month", the adverbial phrase of frequency is
A. a month only **B. twice a month**
C. meet twice D. They meet

44. The three types of verbals are gerunds, participles and
A. adverbs B. clauses
C. infinitives D. pronouns

45. A gerund is a verb form ending in -ing that functions as a
A. verb B. adverb
C. conjunction **D. noun**

46. An infinitive is the base form of a verb usually preceded by
A. to B. has C. was D. will

47. In "I like to read before bedtime", the infinitive is
A. like **B. to read** C. bedtime D. before

48. Which sentence is correct?
A. He want becoming a pilot. B. He wants become a pilot.
C. He wants to become a pilot. D. He wants becoming a pilot.

49. Sister Zeph won the Global Teacher Prize of
A. $1 million B. $10,000
C. $100,000 D. $500

50. A character sketch describes
A. the author
B. the setting only
C. the plot only
D. a character's appearance, qualities and actions