Directions: Read the short story “New Directions” by Maya Angelou on pages 36-38 in your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following quotes BEST supports the idea that Annie Johnson had a difficult life?
   a. “In 1903 the late Mrs. Annie Johnson of Arkansas found herself with two toddling sons, very little money, a slight ability to read and add simple numbers.”
   b. “To this picture add a disastrous marriage and the burdensome fact that Mrs. Johnson was a Negro.”
   c. “They parted amicably, Annie keeping the one-room house and William taking most of the cash to carry himself to Oklahoma.”
   d. All of the above

2. The use of the phrase “precious babes” (page 36) most likely indicates what?
   a. Annie sees children as small babies.
   b. Annie does not like her children.
   c. Annie cares for her children and wants to do what she can to provide for them.
   d. Annie is a neglectful mother.

3. Based on the following quotes, readers can BEST infer what?
   “There was no possibility of being hired at the town’s cotton gin or lumber mill, but maybe there was a way to make the two factories work for her.” (page 36)
   a. The town is racist.
   b. The town doesn’t like Annie.
   c. Annie has a plan in mind.
   d. Men are better workers than women.

4. Based on the following quote, what can readers assume about Annie:
   “In her words, ‘I looked up the road I was going and back the way I come, and since I wasn’t satisfied, I decided to step off the road and cut me a new path.’” (page 37)
   a. Annie is a determined woman.
   b. Annie will not be successful.
   c. Annie is a large woman.
   d. None of the above

5. What does the use of the word meticulously (page 37) say about Annie?
   a. She is prideful.
   b. She is a careful woman.
   c. She doesn’t make mistakes.
   d. All of the above

6. Which of the following quotes BEST supports the idea that Annie will be successful?
   a. “She made her plans meticulously and in secret.”
   b. “She made dough and filled the rolled-out pastry with meat.”
   c. “She wrapped them in newspapers, which soaked up the grease, and offered them for sale at a nickel each.”
   d. “Although business was slow, those first days Annie was determined.”

7. Based on its usage in the text the word specters (page 37) MOST likely means what?
   a. a type of bird
   b. ghosts
   c. trees
   d. spectators

8. Which of the following quotes BEST supports the idea that Annie Johnson is a skilled businesswoman?
   a. “She wrapped them in newspapers, which soaked up the grease, and offered them for sale at a nickel each.”
   b. “So, on Monday if she offered hot fresh pies at the cotton gin and sold the remaining cooled-down pies at the lumber mill for three cents, then on Tuesday she went first to the lumber mill presenting fresh, just-cooked pies as the lumbermen covered in sawdust emerged from the mill.”
   c. “When she felt certain that the workers had become dependent on her, she built a stall between the two hives of industry and let the men run to her for their lunchtime provisions.”
   d. All of the above
9. What can readers infer based on the following quote:  
“She had indeed stepped from the road which seemed to have been chosen for her and cut herself a brand-new path.” (page 38)  
   a. Annie Johnson proves that personal circumstances do not determine a person’s success.  
   b. After years working with loggers, Annie Johnson had become a logger herself.  
   c. Annie Johnson chose the lesser of two evils.  
   d. Success came easy for Annie Johnson.

10. Based on the last paragraph of the story, what does the author MOST likely want readers to understand?  
   a. Life isn’t easy and comes with many choices.  
   b. Although making the right choice is hard, we have control of our own success.  
   c. We can’t change our circumstances and, therefore, can’t control our success.  
   d. Life is threatening and unpleasant, but making the right decisions will make everything easy.
ANSWER KEY

1. D
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. B
The Runaway
by Robert Frost

ONCE when the snow of the year was beginning to fall,
We stopped by a mountain pasture to say, “Whose colt?”
A little Morgan had one forefoot on the wall,
The other curled at his breast. He dipped his head
And snorted to us. And then we saw him bolt.
We heard the miniature thunder where he fled,
And we saw him, or thought we saw him, dim and gray,
Like a shadow against the curtain of falling flakes.
“It think the little fellow’s afraid of the snow.
He isn’t winter broken. It isn’t play
With the little fellow at all. He’s running away.
I doubt if even his mother could tell him, ‘Sakes,
It’s only weather.’ He thought she didn’t know!
Where is his mother? He can’t be out alone.”
And now he comes again with clatter of stone,
And mounts the wall again with whited eyes
And all his tail that isn’t hair up straight.
He shudders his coat as if to throw off flies.
“Whoever it is that leaves him out so late,
When other creatures have gone to stall and bin,
Out to be told to come and take him in.”

1. Which set of words from the poem is a clue about whether this poem is in first, second, or third person?
   a. saw him   b. I doubt   c. A little Morgan   d. He’d think she didn’t know

2. Based on the context of line 18, what does the word shudder mean?
   a. to relax   b. to remove   c. to shiver   d. to sway

3. Read this line from the poem. Then, choose the answer that explains the metaphor in the sentence.
   “We heard the miniature thunder where he fled,”
   a. Frost says that the noise the horse makes sounds like thunder.
   b. Frost says that the noise the horse makes came from thunder.
   c. Since the words, “We” and “where” start alike, they create a rhythm.
   d. Frost is comparing the horses running to a football team charging the field.

4. Read these lines from the poem:
   “And we saw him, or thought we saw him, dim and gray,
   Like a shadow against the curtain of falling flakes.”
   Which two figures of speech are used in these lines?
   a. simile and metaphor   c. simile and onomatopoeia
   b. metaphor and alliteration   d. personification and metaphor
DNA Technology Techniques

Many viral diseases, such as AIDS, smallpox, and polio, cannot be treated effectively by existing drugs. Instead, many viral diseases are combated by prevention, using vaccines. A vaccine is a solution that contains a harmless version of a virus or bacterium. Traditionally, vaccines have been made of disease-causing agents – also called pathogens – that have been treated (chemically or physically) so that they can no longer cause disease. Vaccines can also be produced using active pathogens that carry surface proteins that are the same as or very similar to a more harmful virus. When a person receives a vaccine, his or her body recognizes the pathogen’s surface proteins and mobilizes against the pathogen. In the future, if the same pathogen enters the body, the body is prepared to combat it quickly and to prevent or weaken the pathogen’s effects.

Usually, a person who receives a vaccine does not become ill. However, on rare occasions, a vaccine may cause the disease it is intended to protect people against. DNA technology can be used to produce effective vaccines, which may be safer than some traditionally prepared vaccines. The genes for a disease-causing virus’s surface proteins can be inserted into a harmless virus. The transplanted genes cause the harmless virus to produce the surface proteins that alert the body to the presence of the disease causing virus. DNA technology can also be used to alter the genome of a pathogen so that it can no longer cause a disease. The altered pathogens can then be used as a vaccine against unaltered forms of the pathogen.

5. According to the passage, what is most likely to happen if a person comes in contact with a disease for which he or she has been vaccinated.
   a. The person’s immune system will be able to resist or weaken its effect.
   b. The person will develop a milder form of the disease.
   c. It will be fatal.
   d. The effects of the vaccine will prevent the person from fighting the disease.

6. According to the passage, what is the first step in creating a genetically engineered vaccine?
   a. Transplanted surface proteins make the harmless virus produce pathogens.
   b. DNA technology alters the genetic structure of the pathogens.
   c. Inserting the pathogen’s surface proteins into a harmless virus.
   d. The vaccine alerts the patient’s body to presence of the disease.

7. According to the selection, once the genes for a disease-causing virus’s surface proteins are injected into a harmless virus, what do the transplanted genes cause the harmless virus to do?
   a. They implode on contact with any other genetic material.
   b. They multiply at an exponential rate.
   c. They die.
   d. They produce the surface proteins that alert the body to the presence of the disease-causing virus.

8. According to the selection, DNA technology can be used to produce effective vaccines. What can be said of these new vaccines?
   a. They may be safer than some traditionally prepared vaccines.
   b. They may be less effective than some traditionally prepared vaccines.
   c. They may be more allergenic than some traditionally prepared vaccines.
   d. They may be more painful than some traditionally prepared vaccines.

9. Based on the content of this selection, what is a vaccine?
   a. a solution that contains a harmless virus or bacterium
   b. an over-the-counter medication available to all
   c. a pathogen
   d. a protein that contains viruses

10. Based on the context of the last paragraph, what is a genome?
    a. an unhealthy pattern
    b. an individual’s complete genetic makeup
    c. a virus
    d. a recessive genetic trait
Key
1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. B
Tigers | Nonfiction

Who would win in a fight, a lion or a tiger? Well, if size has anything to do with the matter, the tiger would win. That’s because tigers are the largest of all cat species. They grow up to eleven feet long and weigh as much as 670 lbs. This makes tigers the third largest land carnivore. The only larger land carnivores are polar bears and brown bears. Tigers are not only large, they are also fast. They can sprint as fast as 40 miles per hour for short distances and leap as far as 30 feet horizontally. This makes for an extremely dangerous pounce. You might not think that such large, fast, and ferocious creatures need help to survive, but they do. The tiger is an endangered species.

Despite all of the tiger’s strengths, the future of the species is uncertain. Tigers face a very high risk of extinction. It is estimated that at the start of the 20th century, there were over 100,000 tigers living in the wild. By the turn of the century, the number of tigers outside of captivity dwindled to just over 3,000. Interestingly, the most serious threats that tigers face come from a much smaller species, one with an average weight of around 140 lbs. That species is Homo sapiens, better known as humans. Humans threaten tigers in primarily two ways: hunting and destroying habitat.

Tigers are hunted for many reasons. People have long valued the famous striped skins. Though trading tiger skins is now illegal in most parts of the world, tiger pelts are worth around $10,000 on the black-market. Though the fur would be incentive enough for most poachers, other parts of the tiger can also fetch a pretty penny. Some people in China and other Asian cultures believe that various tiger parts have healing properties. Traditional Chinese medicine calls for the use of tiger bones, amongst other parts, in some prescriptions.

Tigers have also been hunted as game. In other words people hunted tigers solely for the thrill and achievement of killing them. Such killings took place in large scale during the 19th and early 20th centuries, when a single maharaja or English hunter might claim to kill over a hundred tigers in their hunting career. Though this practice is much less popular today than it was in the past, it has not ceased entirely.

Humans have done considerable damage to the world’s tiger population through hunting, but perhaps more damage has been caused through the destruction of habitat. Tigers once ranged widely across Asia, all the way from Turkey to the eastern coast of Russia. But over the past 100 years, tigers have lost 93% of their historic range. Instead of spanning all the way across Asia, the tiger population is now isolated in small pockets in south and southeastern Asia. This is because humans have drastically changed the environments. Humans have built towns and cities. Road and transit systems were created to connect these towns and cities. To feed the people living in these areas, forests and fields have been cleared to create farmland. Large tracts of land have been strip-mined to yield metals and other materials used in manufacturing. All of these activities have consumed habitats that at one time supported tigers.

A major obstacle to preserving tigers is the enormous amount of territory that each tiger requires. Each wild tiger demands between 200 and 300 square miles. Tigers are also both territorial and solitary animals. This means that they are protective of the areas that they claim and they generally do not share with other tigers. Because tigers need so much territory, it is difficult for conservationists to acquire land enough to support a large population of tigers. Even when such these considerable spaces are allocated, it is even more difficult to patrol such large areas to prevent poaching. There is no easy way to preserve the wild tiger population without making large sacrifices.
Though tiger population faces many threats and obstacles to recovery, there have been some successes in conservation and preservation efforts. For example, Save China’s Tigers, an organization working to restore the wild tiger population, successfully rewilded a small number of South China tigers. These tigers were born into concrete cages from parents who were also captive and unable to sustain in the wild.

This organization brought these tigers to South Africa and helped them learn the necessary skills for a predator to survive in the wild. Current evidence indicates that the project was successful. While this is just a small step, it shows that restoring the world’s tiger population is possible.

**Directions:** Read each question carefully and choose the best answer. Refer to the text if necessary.

1. Which of the following is not a reason in the article explaining why tigers are hunted?
   a. Because tiger skins are worth a lot of money
   b. Because tiger parts are used as medicines in some cultures
   c. Because some tigers attack local villages
   d. Because tigers are hunted for enjoyment by some people

2. Which animal does not grow larger than the tiger?
   a. Brown bear
   b. Lion
   c. Polar bear
   d. All of these animals grow larger than a tiger

3. Which number is closest to the estimation of the wild Tiger population in 2003?
   a. 3,000
   b. 100,000
   c. 140
   d. 30,000

4. Which of the following best describes the author’s main purpose in writing this article?
   a. To provide readers with interesting information about the lifestyles of tigers
   b. To persuade readers to help the world’s tiger population and to offer ways to help
   c. To entertain readers with stories about how tigers hunt and are hunted
   d. To explain to readers why the world’s tiger population is endangered

5. Which best explains why tigers have lost so much of their habitat according to the text?
   a. Because humans are afraid of tigers
   b. Because tiger skins are extremely valuable
   c. Because humans have changed the land
   d. Because tigers need so much space to survive

6. Based on information in the text, which best explains why tigers are poached?
   a. Poachers hunt tigers to protect their families from dangerous animals.
   b. Poachers hunt tigers for medicine to cure sick family members.
   c. Poachers hunt tigers because they enjoy killing dangerous animals.
   d. Poachers hunt tigers to earn large amounts of money.
7. Which best explains why it is so difficult to preserve the wild tiger population?
   a. Tigers do not get along with most other animals.
   b. Tigers must make their homes close to rivers and the world’s rivers are evaporating.
   c. Tigers require a lot of space.
   d. Tigers hunt in large packs and there are too few tigers left to make these packs.

8. Based on context, which best defines the term “rewilded” as used in the last paragraph?
   a. To preserve animals by keeping them in zoos
   b. To teach animals to coexist with humans
   c. To teach humans to coexist with animals
   d. To bring animals born in zoos back to nature

9. What does this idiom mean: “other parts of the tiger can also fetch a pretty penny”?
   a. The fur is the only valuable part of the tiger.
   b. Other parts of the tiger are worth a lot of money.
   c. The tiger is a very beautiful animal.
   d. Tigers can be trained to do tricks like in the circus.

10. Which of the following could be best supported by information from the text?
    a. Efforts to save tigers have had some success, but there are many obstacles to recovery.
    b. Efforts to save tigers have failed in the past, but there is reason to continue trying.
    c. Efforts to save tigers have been so successful that they saved tigers from endangerment.
    d. Efforts to save tigers have failed completely.
Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. A
The Demon Lover

'O where have you been, my long, long love,
This long seven years and more?'
'O I'm come to seek my former vows
Ye granted me before.'

'O hold your tongue of your former vows,
For they will breed sad strife;
O hold your tongue of your former vows,
For I am become a wife.'

He turned him right and round about,
And the tear blinded his ee:
'I would never have trodden on Irish ground,
If it had not been for thee.

'I might have had a king's daughter,
Far, far beyond the sea;
I might have had a king's daughter,
Had it not been for love of thee.'

'If ye might have had a king's daughter,
Yourself you have to blame;
Ye might have taken the king's daughter,
For you knew that I was none.

'If I was to leave my husband dear,
And my two babes also,
O what have you to take me to,
If with you I should go?'

'I have seven ships upon the sea-
The eighth brought me to land-
With four-and-twenty bold mariners,
And music on every hand.'

She has taken up her two little babes,
Kissed them both cheeks and chin:
'O fair ye well, my own two babes,
For I'll never see you again.'

She set her foot upon the ship,
No mariners could she behold;
But the sails were of the taffeta,
And the masts of the beaten gold.

She had not sailed a league, a league,
A league but barely three,
When dismal drew his countenance,
And drumlie grew his ee.
They had not sailed a league, a league
A league but barely three,
Until she espied his cloven foot,
And she wept right bitterly.

'O hold your tongue of your weeping,' says he,
'Of your weeping now let me be;
I will show you how the lilies grow
On the banks of Italy.'

'O what hills are yon, yon pleasant hills,
That the sun shines sweetly on?'
'O yon are the hills of heaven,' he said,
'Where you will never win.'

'O what mountain is yon,' she said,
'All so dreary with frost and snow?'
'O yon is the mountain of hell,' he cries,
'Where you and I will go.'

He struck up the top-mast with his hand,
The fore-mast with his knee,
And he broke that gallant ship in twain,
And sank her in the sea.

1. “The Demon Lover” is an example of
   A. a frame story
   B. an epic
   C. characterization
   D. a ballad

2. Line 40, "And drumlie grew his ee," is an example of
   A. allegory
   B. dialect
   C. simile
   D. parable

3. Line 25, "I have seven ships upon the sea," contains an example of
   A. alliteration
   B. personification
   C. simile
   D. allegory

4. The fact that this poem tells a story that teaches a moral lesson makes it an example of
   A. an allusion
   B. a simile
   C. a parable
   D. a frame story

5. This poetry form contains a conversation between two characters; this conversation is called
   A. dialogue
   B. dialect
   C. diabolique
   D. daunting

6. In stanzas three and four, the male speaker demonstrates his anger. What is that he is upset about?
A. He could have found another profession if he had known she was married.
B. He could have married royalty if he had known she was married.
C. He could have come back earlier if he had known she still loved him.
D. He just wishes that he had not returned at all.

7. What does the female speaker reveal about her character in stanza six?
   A. That she refuses to leave her husband for him.
   B. That she is angry that he would ask her to leave her husband.
   C. That the lover should not have asked her to leave her husband.
   D. That she is very materialistic.

8. What does the lover offer her so that she will consider him?
   A. Money and travel around the world.
   B. A chance for her to live forever in a magic kingdom.
   C. Seven ships and many mariners.
   D. Nothing, she will have to trust him.

9. By the fourteenth stanza, what has the female speaker learned?
   A. That she has been deceived.
   B. That she has a great life waiting for her.
   C. That her lover truly missed her.
   D. That her husband could save her from her lover.

10. The theme of “The Demon Lover” could best be stated as
    A. Old boyfriends are trustworthy
    B. Money is the most important thing in life
    C. Italy is a beautiful place
    D. Abandoning your responsibilities leads to trouble

ANSWERS:
1  D  2  B  3  A  4  C  5  A  6  B  7  D  8  C  9  A  10  D