

NAME: _____
DATE: _____
CLASS PERIOD: _____

GRADE 8: MODULE 2A: UNIT 1: LESSON 19
END OF UNIT 1 ASSESSMENT

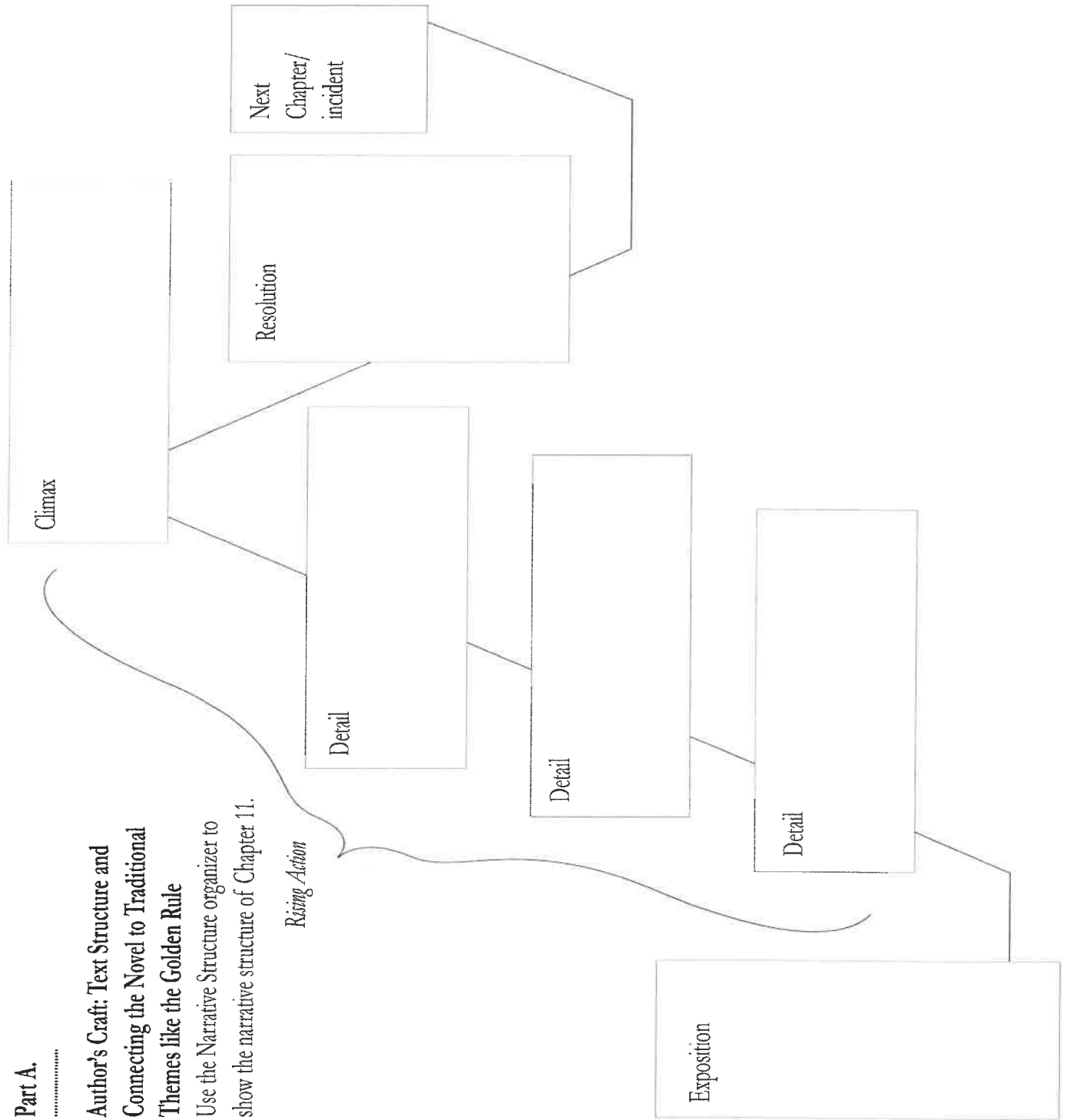
End of Unit Assessment: Analyzing Author's Craft in To Kill a Mockingbird:
Allusion, Text Structure, Connections to Traditional Themes, and Figurative Language

Part A.

**Author's Craft: Text Structure and
Connecting the Novel to Traditional
Themes like the Golden Rule**

Use the Narrative Structure organizer to
show the narrative structure of Chapter 11.

Rising Action



Read the poem and answer the questions below.

Solitude

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Notes:

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone.
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air.
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go.
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all.
There are none to decline your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by.
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

1. What is the poem mostly about?

- a. Laughter is the answer to a happy life.
- b. What you put out, the world returns to you.
- c. Positive actions result in positive returns.
- d. Negative actions result in negative returns.

mirth	laughter, happiness
solitude	loneliness, alone
gall	bile
fast	not eat
Train	group of friends

2. What do the first two stanzas tell us about what the narrator has learned about life?

Evidence from Stanza 1	Elaborate/analyze/infer: What does this show about the narrator?
Evidence from Stanza 2	Elaborate/analyze/infer: What does this show about the narrator?

3. In the last stanza of the poem, the poet sums up what she has learned about living, dying, and the support of others. How does the poet structure this poem so that the last the stanza reveals these lessons? Use the organizer below to explain your answer.

In Stanzas 1 and 2...

By the last stanza of the poem,

4. What do you think this poem AND chapter 11 seem to be saying about the Golden Rule?

NAME: _____
DATE: _____
CLASS PERIOD: _____

GRADE 8: MODULE 2A: UNIT 1: LESSON 19
END OF UNIT 1 ASSESSMENT

End of Unit Assessment: Analyzing Author's Craft in *To Kill a Mockingbird*:
Allusion, Text Structure, Connections to Traditional Themes, and Figurative Language

Part B. Author's Craft: Allusion

In Chapter 11, Jem reads *Ivanhoe* by Sir Walter Scott aloud to Mrs. Dubose. *Ivanhoe* was published in 1820. It takes place in England in the same time period as King Richard and Robin Hood. The primary theme of *Ivanhoe* is reconciliation, the act of bringing people together again.

Reread the following passage, then analyze this allusion's impact on the meaning of Chapter 11.

The following Monday afternoon Jem and I climbed the steep front steps to Mrs. Dubose's house and padded down the open hallway. Jem, armed with *Ivanhoe* and full of superior knowledge, knocked at the second door on the left.

"Mrs. Dubose?" he called.

Jessie opened the wood door and unlatched the screen door.

"Is that you, Jem Finch?" she said. "You got your sister with you. I don't know—"

"Let 'em both in, Jessie," said Mrs. Dubose. Jessie admitted us and went off to the kitchen.

An oppressive odor met us when we crossed the threshold, an odor I had met many times in rain-rotted gray houses where there are coal-oil lamps, water dippers, and unbleached domestic sheets. It always made me afraid, expectant, watchful

In the corner of the room was a brass bed, and in the bed was Mrs. Dubose. I wondered if Jem's activities had put her there, and for a moment I felt sorry for her. She was lying under a pile of quilts and looked almost friendly.

There was a marble-topped washstand by her bed; on it were a glass with a teaspoon in it, a red ear syringe, a box of absorbent cotton, and a steel alarm clock standing on three tiny legs.

"So you brought that dirty little sister of yours, did you?" was her greeting.

Jem said quietly, “My sister ain’t dirty and I ain’t scared of you,” although I noticed his knees shaking.

I was expecting a tirade, but all she said was, “You may commence reading, Jeremy.”

Jem sat down in a cane-bottom chair and opened *Ivanhoe*. I pulled up another one and sat beside him.

“Come closer,” said Mrs. Dubose. “Come to the side of the bed.”

We moved our chairs forward. This was the nearest I had ever been to her, and the thing I wanted most to do was move my chair back again (141-142).

1. What impact does the allusion to *Ivanhoe* have on the meaning of Chapter 11?

- a. It emphasizes that Jem wants revenge on Mrs. Dubose.
- b. It shows that Jem loves adventure novels.
- c. It makes Jem and Scout’s relationship clearer.
- d. It shows that this chapter brings Jem and Mrs. Dubose together peacefully.
- e. It brings up the idea of slavery.
- f. It refers to the court system.
- g. It makes Mrs. Dubose look even meaner.

2. Justify your answer using evidence from the text.

Part C. Author’s Craft: Figurative Language

1. What is the figurative meaning of the underlined phrase? “The day after Jem’s twelfth birthday his money was burning up his pockets, so we headed for town in the early afternoon. Jem thought he had enough to buy a miniature steam engine for himself and a twirling baton for me” (134).

- a. The coins in Jem’s pockets were hot because of the sun.
- b. Jem was eager to spend his birthday money.
- c. Jem felt guilty about having money in his pockets.
- d. Jem had stolen the money in his pockets.