

Name:

Date:

English 1 Honors Semester 1 Final Exam

Instructions: Answer all questions thoroughly. Submit your final exam to Schoology no later than 11:15AM.

Part 1: Short Story Analysis (45 min)

Instructions: Read "The Pedestrian" by Ray Bradbury and answer the questions below.

- <http://www.riversidelocalschools.com/Downloads/pedestrian%20short%20story.pdf>

1. Who is the protagonist of the story? List 3 adjectives that you would use to describe the protagonist and explain. Use quotes from the text that support your characterization of the protagonist. Correctly cite page numbers.

The protagonist of the story would be Mr. Leonard Mead. Adjectives that would describe Mr. Leonard Mead would be isolated, lonely, observant. In the story, "He was alone in this world of A.D. 2053, or as good as alone" (Page 1). Leonard Mead is a character who only acts by himself, he's isolated from society and is lonely (no one to walk with him). While walking, he does some interesting things such as "examining its skeletal pattern in the infrequent lamplights" (Page 1) and also asks himself some questions like "What's up tonight on Channel 4, Channel 7, Channel 9? Where are the cowboys rushing, and do I see the United States Cavalry over the next hill to the rescue?". This shows Leonard Mead as an observant character as he asks himself questions and observes a lot of things.

2. Read the first paragraph of the story again. In the first paragraph, what is the mood? What is the tone? Explain your answer.

The mood is dark and depressing, it's like something out from a horror movie. The diction the author is using like "buckling concrete", "silences", "frosty air" sets more of a darker/less joyful mood. "frosty air" is also something cold, which supports the dark and depressing vibe. The tone of the story is similar to the mood, it's dark and depressing. The author uses phrases such as "or as good as alone, and with a final decision made... " (Page 1) which successfully sets the dark tone.

3. What point of view is this story written in? How do you know?

This is third person Omniscient. We can clearly only see Mr. Leonard Mead's inner thoughts, but other characters such as the police, we don't know what they are thinking.

4. Explain the reasons why "The Pedestrian" is a satire. Then explain what the author may be critiquing.

This is a satire because this is set in a futuristic world with police robots - it's a fiction. In the story we have the police, and he takes Mr. Leonard Mead after questioning him. The author uses this as a symbol of power the government has, he's critiquing the fact that the cop can just take Mr. Leonard Mead away.

5. Write a paragraph analyzing one of the themes in the short story (choose from one of the options below). In your paragraph, your topic sentence must start with a theme statement, and your paragraph must include at least 2 quotes. Correctly cite page numbers (if not applicable, cite using the author's last name).

Option 1 – In what way does the author present the theme of "power or powerlessness" in the text? In other words, what message is the author trying to convey about "power or powerlessness"?

Option 2 – In what way does the author present the theme of "conformity or nonconformity" in the text? In other words, what message is the author trying to convey about "conformity or nonconformity"?

In the Pedestrian by Ray Bradbury, the author emphasizes the power the government has on citizens. In the scene where the police puts Mr. Mead into his cruiser, Mr. Mead says "Wait a minute, I haven't done anything!" (Page 1) This depicts the power the government has on its citizens sometimes, technically in today's society this is not allowed. He has not done anything wrong, he's just out taking an innocent walk. Once Mr. Mead is in the car, "The car hesitated, or rather gave a faint whirring click, as if information, somewhere was dropping card by punch-slotted card under electric eyes. "To the Psychiatric Center for Research on Regressive Tendencies"" (Page 2). This shows the power the government has, they even have the power to send him to basically a mental hospital from just taking a walk outside!

Part 2: Rhetorical Analysis (45 min)

Instructions: Read the speech and answer the questions below. <https://www.nps.gov/articles/sojourner-truth.htm> (The speech is at the end of the page in italics.)

1. Fill out the SOAPStone chart for the speech.

	“Ain’t I a Woman?” – Sojourner Truth
Subject	Equality
Occasion	Immediate: Women's Rights Convention, Old Stone Church Larger: Woman are just equal to men
Audience	Black people, white men, women, children

Purpose	To give women at that time the same rights men had
Speaker	Sojourner Truth (Isabella Baumfree)
Tone	Urgent, serious, authoritative

2. How does Truth’s opening paragraph set the tone for her speech? Is referring to her audience as “children” likely to antagonize them? Explain.

She says children because she wants to set an authoritative tone, a tone that will build her credibility for the speech. By saying "children", she can also capture the audiences' attention. She is their leader, and in the same way parents guide children, she will try to guide all the other women together to get equality. She does not literally mean children though.

3. What is the effect of her repeated question, “And ain’t I a woman?” Explain.

She is using a rhetorical device known as repetition. Using this will somewhat drill it into the audience's minds, to make them believe that this is right, that they need to fight for it. Repeating that statement will help her bring more people to her side of equality.

4. Write a paragraph analyzing how the rhetorical elements of speech contribute to the author's purpose. You may begin your paragraph with this topic sentence: In his/her speech to (audience), (speaker's name) demonstrates/shows/explains/argues/etc (purpose) through ____ , ____ . ____ .

In her speech about equality, Sojourner Truth argues for equal rights through the use of repetition, logos, and pathos. The phrase "And ain't I a woman?" is repeatedly used by Truth (used a total of 4 times), by saying this she will successfully drill this phrase into people's heads, which causes more people to join her side of the argument. In her speech, she also brings the argument of Christ, "Then that little man in black there, he says women can't have as much rights as men, 'cause Christ wasn't a woman!" Where did your Christ come from? Where did your Christ come from? From God and a woman! Man had nothing to do with Him" (Sojourner Truth) This use of logic makes a great counter argument to what the man said, which furthermore strengthens her argument. Truth also effectively uses pathos in her argument, she tries to get sympathy from the audience when she mentions "I have borne thirteen children, and seen most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain't I a woman?" (Sojourner Truth) Truth successfully uses repetition, logos, and ethos for her argument about equality.

Part 3: *The Odyssey* (45 min)

Instructions: Answer questions about plot, characterization, point-of-view, conflict, epithets, and Homeric/epic similes in *The Odyssey*. Then choose a theme-related prompt (options will be given to you) and write a paragraph answering the prompt. In your paragraph, your topic sentence must start with a theme statement, and your paragraph must include at least 2 quotes. Correctly cite page numbers.

1. Based on what we've read in *The Odyssey*, how does Odysseus demonstrate qualities of an "epic hero"? Provide at least 3 examples from the text; you do not have to provide direct quotes, but you do have to provide the Book # from where your examples are found in the text.
2. Give at least one example of each of the parts in "Trials and Victories" in Part 2 of the Hero's Journey from *The Odyssey*. You do not have to provide direct quotes, but you do have to provide the Book # from where your examples are found in the text.

	Examples from <i>The Odyssey</i>
The Road of Trials	In Book 12, where Odysseus must first go through the Sirens, then Charybdis, and then his men eat the beef and he's thrown all the way to Ogygia.
The Meeting with the Goddess	In Book 10, Hermes gives Odysseus advice on how not to get deceived by Circe, he also gives him the flower that will prevent him from getting magicked by the potion
Woman as Temptress	In Book 10, the Woman as the Temptress would be Circe. After Odysseus pulls his sword on Circe, Circe invites Odysseus to bed.
Atonement with the Father	In Book 11, when Odysseus talks to the ghosts, he meets his mother. This is the Atonement with the Father as her mother is a symbol of power and Odysseus must confront her.
Apotheosis	In Book 11, Odysseus gets the information he needs from the ghost Theban Tiresias. This will ultimately decide how he is going to get the Ultimate Boon
The Ultimate Boon	Book 13, Odysseus returns home.

3. Give an example of a Homeric/Epic simile from Book 12. Thoroughly explain the epic simile.

"Writhing that like my men were drawn up the cliff" (12.262). For context, this is when their encounter with Scylla. The stanza starts off with "How a fisherman on a jutting rock casts his bait with his long pole" (12.258-259) The author is comparing his men being captured by Scylla to a fisherman catching fish. To add more detail, the author uses this

homerich simile to show us as the audience how painful it must be for the men who were captured.

4. In Book 11.48-80, Odysseus and his men meet Elpenor in the underworld. Describe the encounter. Explain how the encounter possibly reflects the concept of “kleos.”

In greek mythology, when a person typically goes into the underworld, they need to cross the River Styx. In order to cross you must pay a coin to Charon, so that you are able to cross and continue your life in the underworld. If they do not bury him, he will not be able to cross, and thus is not able to get his reward/glory in the Elysian Fields as a hero who assisted Odysseus.

5. Write a paragraph analyzing one of the themes in *The Odyssey* (choose from one of the options below). In your paragraph, you must begin with a clear topic sentence, and your paragraph must include at least 2 quotes. Correctly cite (Book #.Line#); use line breaks.

Option 1 – The Phaeacians are the epitome of “xenia” in *The Odyssey*, yet a god punishes them. How is this possibly just? Is this an argument against hospitality? Or is it just an unfortunate exception?

Option 2 – How is the concept of “xenia” related to the gods in the text? Why might piety be so closely related to good hospitality?

Xenia is closely related to gods because gods sometimes will take the form of humans, if turned down hospitality they will most likely be destroyed. In the text we see multiple examples of why to show xenia. In Book 1, "He [Telemachus] went straight to the porch, indignant that a guest [Athena] had been made to wait so long" (1.129-130) Telemachus could've ignored this guest, however he treats the guest with respect, and eventually he is repaid as Athena devises a plan to help him to find his father. Another example of why people should show xenia is in Book 9, "And give us the gifts that are due to strangers. Respect the gods sir. We are your suppliants, and Zeus avenges strangers and suppliants, Zeus, god of strangers, who walks at their side" (9.260-263) Polyphemus, instead does not show xenia towards Odysseus and his men, and Polyphemus gets blinded because of not showing xenia. If one does not show hospitality in their piety, the gods will punish them.