

English 310
Exam 2
Due: Friday, April 10, 2015
Point Value: 150 points

MULTIPLE CHOICE SECTION – Circle the Correct Answer – 3 points each

1. _____ refers to the way the mind generates ideas beyond prescribed expectations and rote thinking – what is usually referred to as “thinking outside the box.”
 - a. Convergent thinking
 - b. Activating radiant imagination
 - c. Divergent thinking
 - d. Willing suspension of disbelief

2. _____ refers to the sort of thinking that requires a person to restrict ideas to those that might be correct or the best solution to a problem.
 - a. Convergent thinking
 - b. Reversing the question/answer paradigm
 - c. Divergent thinking
 - d. Inquiry-based feedback

3. Choose the answer that **is not** an example of divergent thinking.
 - a. Brainstorming
 - b. Cluster Rainbow-Horse Outlining
 - c. Six Thinking Hats System
 - d. Brainwriting

4. What is the best environment for divergent thinking to thrive?
 - a. Hot tub environment
 - b. Environment that is open and encourages risk
 - c. Home office environment
 - d. Library study room environment

5. Which of the following **is not** a reason that poems use rhythm?
 - a. To increase enjoyment in hearing language
 - b. To force memorization

- c. To highlight and emphasize specific words
 - d. To create dramatic effects and to suggest mood
6. One of the ways poets can emphasize _____ is with rhyme.
- a. Character
 - b. Sound
 - c. Synesthesia
 - d. Taste
7. Poets frequently use _____ to enrich or emphasize words, phrases, lines, or even whole verses in poems. For example, David McCord's "Pickety Fence" = "The Pickety fence / The pickety fence / Give it a lick, it's / The pickety fence / Give it a lick it's / A lickety fence / Give it a lick / Give it a lick"...
- Another example = Lewis Carroll's poem "Beautiful Soup" = "Soup of the evening, beautiful Soup! / Soup of the evening, beautiful Soup!"
- a. Onomatopoeia
 - b. Similes
 - c. Repetition
 - d. Jazz hands
8. _____ is an element of poetry that encourages children to see, hear, feel, taste, smell and touch words created by poets.
- a. Imagery
 - b. Rhyme
 - c. Dissonance
 - d. Prose poetry
9. Which of the following is not an advisable tactic for reading poetry to children?
- a. Read naturally, following the poem's rhythm
 - b. Speak in a natural voice
 - c. Rehearse
 - d. Whenever possible, yell.
10. In "Beverly Cleary, Ramona Quimby, and The Teaching of Reading," James Zarillo writes that "Cleary's Ramona, like so many kindergarteners, comes to school with three attributes that should lead to successful encounters with the printed word." Which of the following is **not** such an attribute?
- a. Eager to learn

- b. Eager to share their lunch
 - c. Equipped with an extensive verbal ability
 - d. In possession of a background with some literary works
11. Zarillo writes that “Ramona’s day includes assignments in her workbook. This bright child finds the workbook boring and confusing.” Ramona’s reading and writing assignments often fall short of engaging her mind. How might a teacher do a better job of working with Ramona?
- a. Organizing the whole class into one reading group
 - b. Using a universal reader with all students
 - c. Asking the same questions of each student
 - d. Allowing students to read outside the curriculum
12. In “The First Day of School” from *Ramona Quimby, Age 8*, Ramona’s shoes are attention-getting. Why?
- a. They light up when she walks
 - b. They are high heels
 - c. They squeak
 - d. They make her feet look green
13. What is Ramona’s name for “the sort of boys who always got the best balls, who were always first on the playground and who chased their soccer balls through other people’s hopscotch games?”
- a. Yard Apes
 - b. Playground Dummies
 - c. Big Bozos
 - d. Potato Faces
14. What does Danny steal from Ramona?
- a. Her egg sandwich
 - b. Her pink eraser
 - c. Her doll, Chevrolet
 - d. Her drawing of her foot
15. _____ requires that plots deal with familiar everyday problems, pleasures, and personal relationships and that characters and settings are consistent with the lives of real people in our world.
- a. Concrete imagery

- b. Modern fantasy
 - c. Contemporary realistic fiction
 - d. Narrative poetry
16. Confrontation with dangers in nature, society, or oneself require and, ideally, develop _____ in young people and adults.
- a. Strength of character
 - b. Hunger for riskier and riskier adventures
 - c. A love of chocolate cake
 - d. A devotion to traditional family values
17. Which of the following **is not** an example of literature-related activities that may complement readings of contemporary realistic fiction?
- a. Role playing
 - b. Developing questioning strategies
 - c. Engaging in wind sprints
 - d. Using survival stories to motivate reading

SHORT ANSWER SECTION

1. (5 points) Browse "30 Ways to Promote Creativity in Your Classroom." Choose one of the listed methods and write a few sentences about why or why not you think this method would be suitable for the classroom.
2. (5 points) "30 Ways to Promote Creativity in Your Classroom" claims that educators should "be familiar with standards. Knowing the standards inside and out helps find creative solutions when approaching a lesson. Teachers can adapt them and work within the current framework. Some topics allow for flexibility and use of creative approaches." Do you think that focusing on standards might limit rather than liberate a lesson plan? Why or why not?

10. (10 points) How does Ramona feel about Willa Jean? Use a quote from the book to support your answer.

11. (5 points) At the end of the chapter "At Howie's House," how does Ramona escape playing with Willa Jean and Bruce?

12. (10 points) What is unique about Ramona's book report?

13. (10 points) Go to the “Ramona Quimby” page and to the document “Ramona Quimby Teaching Guide.” On page 3 of the teaching guide, there’s an exercise in which you’re asked to write an experience of Ramona’s and a corresponding lesson learned from that experience. Turn to the last page of this exam and fill in the corresponding, highlighted form.
14. (5 points) List and explain two values of contemporary realistic fiction.
15. (5 points) Go to the “Evaluate Contemporary Realistic Fiction” page. Choose one evaluation criteria and write about how that criteria relates to *Ramona the Pest* or *Ramona Quimby, Age 8*. Use examples from the text.



DEAR GROWING UP... RAMONA-STYLE

When Ramona looks at her new baby sister, Roberta, she realizes how much she has grown up and learned in the nine years since she was a baby. In Ch. 9 of *Ramona Forever*, Ramona thinks about some of the experiences she has had over the years.

As a class, ask students to brainstorm a list of Ramona's growing-up experiences and the lessons she has learned from them. Afterward, have students assume the voice of Ramona and provide "big sister advice" to Roberta in a written piece. Compile students' writing and create a mini-book on growing up.



DO 2



RAMONA'S EXPERIENCES	LESSONS LEARNED

CCSS -- W.3.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences. Activities prepared by Susan Geye, Coordinator of Library Services, Everman, Texas.

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