

# Chapter 16 Review

Name \_\_\_\_\_



## A. Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

- In which way is a play *different* from a short story?  
 A play is written to be a live performance.  
 A play has characters that work to solve a problem.
- In which way is a play *like* a short story?  
 A play has a specific setting.  
 A play must give background information through dialogue.
- A play depends mainly on \_\_\_\_ to tell its story.  
 description  action and dialogue
- In which stage of the Writing Process would you add more action to a scene?  
 revising  proofreading
- In which stage of the Writing Process would you develop characters using webs?  
 drafting  planning
- In which stage of the Writing Process would you check to see that the speakers' names are written in all capital letters?  
 planning  proofreading

## B. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

- A   7. Changing a story to make it suitable for the stage
- E   8. Objects needed in a play (like a book, chair, or table)
- C   9. List of characters who appear in a play
- B   10. Part of the play that captures the audience's attention
- F   11. Part that tells what and who should be on stage during a scene
- D   12. Action that is referred to but not directly shown in the play

- A. adapting
- B. beginning
- C. cast
- D. offstage action
- E. props
- F. scene description

## C. Match each speech with the character for whom it is most appropriate.

- A. A spoiled child    B. A kind old man    C. A busy secretary

- B   13. "Now, now, my boy, do sit down and tell me what the trouble is. Shall I put on a pot of tea for us?"
- A   14. "I don't want to eat my peas! Why can't I have chocolate candy instead? I want a candy bar! Pleeese!"
- C   15. "Yes, Mr. Jones. I will write that letter as soon as I finish those copies you wanted. Oh, and your coffee is ready, sir."



D. Read the scene. Fill in the circle next to the better answer for each question.

Scene One

*The stage should look like the cottage of a poor family. There should be a fireplace. An OLD WOMAN is standing beside the fire, stirring some stew in a large black kettle.*

OLD WOMAN: Catherine! Please come set the table for supper. Oh, and set an extra place. *(looking over her shoulder and smiling)* We will be having a guest tonight.

Catherine: *(entering from the right with plates and silverware)* A guest, Grandmother? Who is coming for supper?

OLD WOMAN Wait and see, my dear.

*(CATHERINE hums to herself as she sets the table for three. Just as she finishes, there is a knock on the door.)*

OLD WOMAN: Please answer the door, Catherine. And remember—be on your best behavior.



16. Which important detail should the playwright add to the scene description?
  - The stew should have meat and vegetables in it.
  - There should be a table and chairs on stage.
17. How does the playwright reveal how the two characters are related?
  - through the setup of the stage
  - through the dialogue between the characters
18. Which of the following is the stronger feature of this opening scene?
  - It raises curiosity about who the guest will be.
  - The dialogue between the characters is funny and entertaining.
19. Which mistake in punctuation occurs in this scene?
  - Quotation marks are missing.
  - A colon after a speaker's name is missing.
20. Which mistake in capitalization occurs in this scene?
  - One of the speaker's names is not written in all capital letters.
  - A word at the beginning of a sentence is not capitalized.

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**D. Underline all the adjectives, including articles, demonstratives, and proper adjectives. Draw an arrow from each adjective to the noun that each adjective describes. (Chapter 13)**

14. Marco was a Venetian citizen.
15. When he returned, Venice was fighting a war against Genoa.
16. These Italian cities had always been bitter rivals.
17. Marco was captured and made a prisoner of war for two years.
18. A friendly prisoner wrote down the tales.

**E. Underline the adverb in each sentence. Draw an arrow to the verb that each adverb describes. (Chapter 13)**

19. Explorers such as Columbus eagerly read about Marco's adventures.
20. Columbus surely knew of the riches brought back from China on the "Silk Road."
21. Merchants on the Silk Road were frequently robbed or ran out of supplies.
22. Columbus diligently searched for a sea route to China.

**F. Circle the ten time-order words and phrases in this paragraph. (Chapter 14)**

First, make your bed. Second, put everything from the floor on your bed. When that is done, get three large boxes. Label one box "my room." Label another box "elsewhere." Label the final box "give away." Sort everything into one of the three boxes. Now you can empty the boxes. First, put away the things that belong in your room. Then put away the things that belong elsewhere. When that is done, empty your "give away" box into a bag or other container. Now you are ready to sort anything else that is out of place on your dressers or shelves. As soon as you are done, dust and vacuum. Finally relax and enjoy your clean room!



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