**Multiple Choice Strategies**

**Types of questions**

1. Vocabulary in context: determine the denotation or connotation of a word or phrase based on the words around it. Examples:
   1. The crowd rewarded the singer with plaudits by clapping and cheering.
   2. Jamie was a devout as the pope himself.
   3. “Busy as a bee” and “quiet as a mouse” are hackneyed phrases
   4. “During the interregnum, his priority was to resolve the seething sectional dispute without resorting to war.” Interregnum means…
2. Period between rulers (period of inactivity/pause)
   1. “Language facilities this cracking open, for where we go to France, we often migrate to French, and the more childlike simple and polite, that speaking a foreign language educes” What does the word “educes” in the sentence above mean?
      1. To create
      2. To bring out
      3. To adjust
      4. To acquaint with
   2. The phrase “the same old law” (line 18) refers to
      1. Laws of human society
      2. Obsolete nature of law
      3. Importance of traditional
      4. Consistence of law
      5. Law of nature
3. Author’s Purpose: Think about the path author 🡺 text 🡺 reader. Examples:
   1. Author’s depiction of passion is described as …
   2. Lines “…” suggest that author \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   3. Author’s attitude toward departmental societies is…
   4. The main purpose of the passage is to …
   5. Through of eating a rat is…
      1. Abhorrent/Abysmal
      2. Fun/lively
      3. Horrible/pungent
      4. Scrumptious/desirable
4. Literary Devices: Have all of the flash cards mastered and be able to find them and their purpose in a text. Examples:
   1. Is the POV objective or omniscient?
   2. Is the POV is 1st person or 3rd person?
   3. Is the tense past, present or future?
   4. The literary device in lines “…” is...