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## Ap english literature multiple choice tips

Does the thought of spending an hour answering multiple-choice questions about complex passages of prose and poetry strike fear in your heart? The challenge of multiple-choice AP literature is enough to give even the hives of more skilled readers, but don't stress! This fully updated guide will serve as a comprehensive roadmap for success in the ap English Literature and Composition multiple choice section. First, we will go beyond the appearance of the multiple choice section: nuts and bolts. So, I'll reveal the eight types of multiple choice questions you can expect to encounter and how to succeed on them. Next you will be suggestions for the study, multiple choice practice resources and finally things to remember for the success of the test-day! 2020 AP Test Changes Due to COVID-19 Due to covid-19 coronavirus pandemic, AP tests will now be held remotely and information on how it will work is still evolving. Stay up to date with the latest test date information, AP's online review, and what it means to you with our ARTICLE ON COVID-19 AP FAQs. Ap Literature Multiple-Choice Section Overview AP English Literature and Composition section one is the multiple choice section. You'll have 60 minutes to answer 55 questions about four or five literary passages of prose and poetry. The date of composition of the AP Lit passages may vary from the 16th to the 21st century; however, you will generally not be provided with the author, date, or title for any passage (poetry is an occasional exception to the title). Most of the passages come from works originally written in English, although occasionally there may be a passage translated from a remarkable literary work into a foreign language. The multiple choice section is worth 45% of the total exam score. Receive one point for each question with the correct answer. Since there is no penalty for guessing on this exam, you should answer every multiple choice question, even if you have to guess. However, you should guess only after you delete all the answers that you know are wrong. This is the general overview. But what kind of questions can you expect to see? The 8 types of multiple choice AP-lit questions There are eight types of questions you might encounter in the AP Lit exam. In this section, I will go beyond any kind of question and how to answer it. All questions are taken from the sample questions in the AP Course and exam description. There, too, steps are available for these questions. #1: Reading Comprehension Read the questions about understanding check if you understood what the passage was saying literally and concretely. It is not necessary to flex the muscles of interpretation or analysis here: just point out what he's saying. You can spot these questions because they usually use words and phrases such as second, affirm and mentioned. The best strategy for these questions is to go back and re-read the part of the associated with the question to absolutely make sure you are reading it correctly. You may need to read a little before and/or after the mentioned moment to orient yourself and find the most correct answer. Example: Explanation: The lines to which the passage refers say: Spare us all the words of the weapons, their strength and reach / The long numbers that cast the mind / Our slow and pockconing hearts will be left behind, / unable to fear what is too strange. This question is why people won't listen to the prophet when he talks about the dangers of guns. Which of the answers makes the most sense? Choice (A), humans are interested in guns, could be an enticing choice simply because this is a common theme and message of many works. But nowhere in the passage is it said that human beings are interested in weapons! Delete it. Choices (B) and (C) can also be eliminated because this part of the passage says nothing about nature or love, even indirectly. Choice (D) can also be tempting simply because it's another common theme in the literature: that people don't listen to repeated warnings. But again, there really is nothing in the passage in support of this. This leaves (E), people cannot understand abstract decisions of power. This aligns well with the passage, which says that the hearts of the people are incapable of fearing what is too strange. (E) is the correct answer. The people in this poem have hearts of stone. #2: Inference These questions take you one step beyond just understanding reading and ask you to make a evidence-based inference in the passage: you may be asked about the implicit opinion of a character or narrator, the author's attitude, etc. This will be something that is not declared directly in the step, but that you can assume based on what is actually said in the step. These questions generally use words such as infer and imply. There are two keys to answering these questions: first, as always, go back and read the part of the passage that the question deals with. Second, don't be stumbled upon by the fact that you're doing an inference: the best answer will be more supported by what's actually written in the step. Inference questions are like second-level reading comprehension questions: you need to know not only what a step says, but what it means. Example: Explanation: The first sentence of the passage reads: Certainly the religious and moral ideas of the Dodsons and Tullivers were too specific to have come in a deductive way from the claim that they were part of britain's protest population. What choice is the most reasonable inference religious ideas Dodson and Tulliver based on the first sentence? Choice (A) says the voice assistant is unable to describe them with complete accuracy. This may be true, but there is nothing in the first sentence to support Inference: The narrator says that their ideas are too specific, not that the narrator cannot accurately describe them. Delete the choice (A). Even choice (B), they do not have a true logical foundation can be true, but it cannot be deduced from the sentence, which gives no indication as to whether their beliefs are logical or not. The choice (C) can be tempting - the idea that they can't be appreciated by anyone who doesn't share them might seem well in hedges with the fact that they are too specific to the traditional Protestant population. But is this the best choice that is most supported by the step? Let us bear this in mind but consider the remaining answers. Choice (D) states that the beliefs of the Dodsons and Tullivers stem from a fundamental lack of tolerance. This is a leap that is not supported by what the first sentence actually says; Delete. Choice (E) says that their beliefs are not typical of British Protestants in general. The phrase says that their beliefs are too specific to know them simply because the Dodsons and Tullivers identify as British Protestants, implying that their beliefs do not actually match traditional British Protestant beliefs. Choice (E) is the inference most supported by the step, therefore, even more supported than Choice (C). So, (E) is the answer. Remember, the more answers may seem correct, but only the best answer is the correct one. Do you think suitably decorated churches are also important to the Dodsons and Tullivers? #3: Interpreting figurative language These questions ask you to interpret what figurative language means in the context of passage. They are identifiable because they will openly mention figurative language or a figurative device, or there will be a figurative language phrase in the question itself. Again, the most important thing you can do to succeed on these questions is to go back and re-read! For figurative language, meaning depends to a large extent on the context of the sentence in the passage. Consider what is said around the figurative phrase and what the phrase refers to. Example: Explanation: This question asks you to interpret what the figurative phrase means that living language. To guide you in the poem, these rooms advise the prophet to talk about the change of the world. The poem states: What should we be without / The dolphin's bow, the return of the dove, / these things we saw and talked about? Ask us, prophet, what we will call / our nature when that living tongue is all / dissipated, that glass obscured or broken. In the context of the poem, the narrator asks what we are without that living language, the poem speaks of how we see each other in the dolphin and the return Dove. These are images of nature. The best interpretation of living then, it is the answer (A), as a metaphor for nature. In essence, the verse means: Ask us, prophet, how we will know ourselves when nature is destroyed. The dolphin's bow. #4: Literary technique These questions wonder why the author uses particular words, phrases or structures. In essence, what is the point of such choices in a literary sense? What effect is created? These questions often include words such as serves primarily to, effect, evoke, and for. Of course, to address these issues, read the part of the passage to which reference is made. But also ask yourself, why did the author use these particular words or this particular structure? What is achieved with this specific literary move? Example: Explanation: This verse containing the repetition of ask us reads: Ask us, ask us if with the rose without world / Our hearts will disappear us; come picky / If there will be high or long-standing / When the bronze annals of the oak close. So, what's the effect of repeating ask us, ask us? Choice (A) says it suggests that the prophet is causing much of the world's misery. There is nothing in the room - or even the whole poem - to suggest it, so we can eliminate it. Choice (B) says it represents a sarcastic challenge. This room does not read as sarcastic, but very serious: eliminate (B). Choice (C) says he suggests that the speaker is certain of the prophet's response. This doesn't make sense because the speaker doesn't actually ask the prophet questions, but tells the prophet what questions to ask. Delete (C). Choice (D) says it turns the line into the perfect imbic pentameter. You can eliminate this without even worrying about what syllables are emphasized because a perfect line of imbic pentameter has 10 syllables and this line has 11. This leaves (E) - the effect is to provide a tone of imploring seriousness. Since the speaker seems to be begging the prophet to ask particular questions, this fits. (E) is the correct answer. Looking for help studying for your AP exam? Tell us what you're looking for and help us serve you better! #5: Character Analysis questions from Character Analysis will ask you to identify something about a character: their opinions, attitudes, beliefs, relationships with other characters, and so on. In many ways this is a special type of inference questions, because you're inferring broader traits of the character based on the evidence presented in the passage. As might be expected, questions about the characters are asked much more frequently for prose passages than for poetry passages. The key here is to pay attention to everything that is stated directly about the characters in the relevant parts of the step. As in a question of inference, there will be an answer that best suits the in the passage. Example: Explanation: These lines read: Their religion was of a semi-pagan type, but there was no heresies in it - / heresy correctly means choice - because they did not know that there was any other religion except that of the hatters, who seemed to run into families, such as asthma. Choice (A) demands that this part of the passage draw attention to the Dodson sisters' devotion to certain rituals. We are not talking about rituals here: (A) can be deleted. Choice (B) says these lines indicate their lousiness without any problems. The passage states that they did not know of any other religion. If they do not know, we can reasonably infer that they are not troubled by their own religion. Keep (B) running. Choice (C) claims to have deep religious conviction. This seems a bit like a jump: all the passage really says is that their religions if semi-pagan, but not heretic because they simply know no other religion than cappella-goers that seems to be related to family descent. We cannot reasonably infer that they have a strong religious conviction from this. Delete (C). Choice (D) claims to have disturbed consciences. Once again, nothing in the passage makes this a reasonable conclusion; if they do not know that there may be other religious traditions, why should they be disturbed by theirs? Choice (E) says they have a sense of history and tradition. This could be an attractive choice because they indicate the fact that the religion of the hatters... seemed to run into the family. But this is not their religion, so this is not a well-supported inference. Therefore, Choice (B) provides the most reasonable inference about the Dodson sisters and is the correct answer. A nice character. #6: General questions about the passage These questions will require you to take a bird's eye view of the passage and identify or describe a feature of the passage as a whole: its purpose, tone, gender, and so on. These can be difficult because you can't just go back to a specific place in the step to find the best answer; it is necessary to consider the passage as a whole. Consider the big picture created by the small details. I highly recommend marking the texts for the main themes, purpose, tone, etc. at the first read-through so that you can consult the margin notations for this type of question. Example: Explanation: It's also clear through a quick scan of this passage that the narrator continues for a long time on the Dodsons, so we can assume that the narrator is more concerned about something about the Dodsons. We can eliminate (B) and (C), therefore, since they say nothing about the Dodsons. And the Dodsons are the most worried storyteller? The first sentence mentions their religious and moral ideas, but then describes their semi-pagan but not heretical religion. See the Religion of the Dodsons was to reverse what was customary and respectable (22-23), followed by a long list of what it is. the rest of the passage similarly describes what the Dodsons consider important, from being richer than was supposed to do the right thing to the adept. It is clear, therefore, that the narrator cares more about describing the values of the Dodsons, which align with choice (A). #7: Structure These questions are asked about specific structural elements of the passage. You will often be asked about changes in tone, digressions or the specific form of a poem. Sometimes these questions will place a specific part of the passage/poem and ask you to identify what that part of the passage is accomplishing inside in the larger extract. This is another type of question where marking the step on the first reading will be very useful; be sure to mark any changes in structure, tone, gender, and so on as you read and any structural element that seems unusual or significant. Example: Explanation: Lines 1 to 34 describe an image of the narrator playing his lute for his love. Lines 34-43 state that the narrator is about to introduce an inactive thought (yes, this is a talkative poem). Lines 44-48 read: What if I let nature animated / Be but organic harps differently fram'd, / What tremble in thought, how o'er their sweeps / Plastic and vast, an intellectual breeze, / Immediately the Soul of each, and God of all? So, what does the narrator say here? He's wondering if all animated nature (so all living things) are just harps, and the thought is the strings that are played. This is clearly metaphorical, and the third footnote for the passage tells us that lute is synonymous with harp. So the answer is (D) - this part of the passage works as a metaphorical application of the lute image. It's a harp! No, he's a lute! No, they're both! #8: Grammar/Nuts & Bolts Very rarely, you will be asked a question about the grammar of a part of a step, how to identify which word is changing an adjective. Also very specific questions about the meter of a poem (i.e. i.e. imbic pentameter) entering this category. These questions are not so much about literary art and rather about the dry technique necessary for a fluent mastery of the English language. Example: Explanation: The section of the poem in question reads: Over there hill I stretch my limbs at noon, / While through my semi-clos'd eye- lids I see / The sun's rays dance, like the diamond, on the main, / And quiet muse on tranquility. What a bite! If we can untangle this sentence, figuring out what it's quiet editing will be quite easy. First, however, we can eliminate all the answers that call an adverb quiet, because the form of the adverb of quiet is Delete (B) and (E). In the sentence, we have that speaker (I) is seeing the sun's rays dancing. Then we have and followed by another verb in muse. How do we know that muse is a verb here? Because otherwise clause e and muse on tranquility has no verb and makes no sense. Because muse is a verb, it cannot be modified by an adjective, so delete the choice (D). This leaves (A) and (C). Does it make sense for the sun's rays to meditate on tranquility? Not particularly; it makes a lot more sense for speaker (I) to meditate on tranquility. Choice (A) is the correct answer. So, do these sun's rays dance? How to prepare for ap Literature Multiple Choice I have several tips on how to best position yourself for success in the multiple choice section AP Lit. Read a variety of literary works and poems Because the steps in the multiple choice section of AP Literature come from a variety of eras, genres, authors and styles, it's important to familiarize yourself with a wide variety of English literary styles so you feel comfortable with the steps and can analyze what they're saying without being overwhelmed. Read a lot about everything: prose of course, but poetry in particular, since many students are already less familiar with poetry and poetry can be quite opaque and difficult to analyze. As a starting point for things you might read, check out our guide to the AP Lit reading list. When you start feeling comfortable with the language of many eras and styles, it's time to work to hone your close-up reading skills. Hone your close-up reading skills Your ability to read up close - reading passages not only for comprehension but with an eye to how the author uses literary technique - is crucial in the multiple choice section. You'll lie about close-reading prose and poetry in class, but the extra practice can only help. When you're doing all your readings from different eras and genres, think about what the author is doing and why he's doing it. What techniques are used? What reasons and themes are there? How are the characters portrayed? If you're puzzled about how to do it, here are some close-up reading resources in prose: Here are some close-reading resources for poetry: Learn literary and poetic devices You'll love being familiar with literary terms so that any questions you ask about them make sense to you. Again, you'll probably learn most of these in class, but it doesn't hurt to dust them off. Check out our guide to the 31 literary devices you need to know, complete with definitions and examples. Complete the practical questions and practice multiple choice sections To succeed in the multiple choice section, practice answering multiple choice questions! This may sound like a no-brainer, but it's still very important. Reserve time to answer a considerable number of practical questions each week. Keep track of what types of questions are easy you - identify the theme every time? - and which are difficult - puzzled by similarities? This will help you figure out if there are skills or concepts you need to brush up on, you you also take a full section of multiple choice practice at least once, twice if you are able. You could do this as part of a full practice test (which I recommend) or do it separately. But taking a multiple-choice section in AP-like conditions will help you feel prepared, calm, and collected on the day of the test. Prepared like a beautiful Regency that has affected an officer! Multiple choice practical resources for AP literature A variety of practical resources are available that you can use to hone your multiple choice skills for the AP exam of English literature and composition. The gold standard for best practical multiple choice questions is the College Board. That's because they write the AP exam, so their practice questions are the most similar to the real multiple choice AP questions you'll see on the day of the test. They offer both full released exams and sample questions. Even once you run out of official questions about college board practice, there are still unofficial resources that you can use to hone your multiple-choice skills. In this section I will go beyond both. Official resources See below for three potential sources of official College Board questions. College board exams released There are three official exams issued college boards. Each has a full multiple choice section of 55 questions. Here are the links! Sample questions from the course and exam description The AP English literature course and exam description have 19 practical multiple choice questions! The teacher Your AP teacher may also have copies of old AP exams that you can use to practice. Ask and see! In my mind, all English teachers seem to be from the 19th century. Unofficial resources In addition to the multiple choice practical questions provided by the College Board, there are also several online places where you can get unofficial multiple choice practice applications. However, they are not all worth your time in terms of quality. I'm going over the most robust list, check out our full list. Albert AP English Literature Quizzes Albert offers multiple choice quizzes divided into categories of prose, poetry and drama. You are assigned the title, date and author of the work, which you will not receive on the real AP exam. Like varsity tutors quizzes, Albert offers questions that test AP-like skills, but questions are formulated differently. McGraw-Hill AP Diagnostic Quiz McGraw-Hill has a multiple choice diagnostic quiz of 25 questions for the AP exam of English literature. The questions are difficult and are pretty good imitations of AP questions. You may also be able to get more than 25 questions from this site because every time you open a new test window, you'll get 25 questions casually from their pool of questions. One slightly annoying thing to notice if you use this resource is that the steps open in another window. As for The Barron test, you will receive the author and the title for each step. However, you won't receive an atmospheric image of the setting. Another solid option to get more practical multiple choice questions is a good review book. You want to make sure it's high quality: I recommend Barron's for the AP Literature exam in particular, as their questions resemble real distressed AP questions and writing style. Test Day Tips for AP Lit Multiple-Choice Success Don't rely on step memory when answering questions. Always look back at the passage, even if you think the answer is obvious! Interact with the passages: circle, mark, emphasize, create notes, whatever floats your boat. This will help you retain information and actively interact with the step. It especially marks areas where there seems to be some sort of transition or change, as you are highly likely to be asked questions about these transitions! It might also be useful to annotate a few short notes on the general theme or the reason for the passage/poem once you reach the end. This will help you ask questions about the passage in general. If you're having trouble making sense of one step, skip it and move on to the next one. Chances are that when you come back to it later, you'll find it much easier to understand! And if you don't, at least you don't waste too much time baffling it before answering questions about other easier steps. Acing the AP Lit Multiple Choice: Key Takeaways The first section of the AP English literature and composition exam is a one-hour multiple choice test and 55 questions on four to five literary and prose passages. This section is worth 45% of the total exam score. There are eight types of questions you can expect to see in the multiple choice section: #1: Understanding Reading #2: Inference #3: Identifying and Interpreting Figurative Language #4: Literary Technique #5: Character #6: Total Passage Questions #7: Structure #8: Grammar / Nuts and Bolts Here's how to best prepare to crush multiple choice sections: #1: Read a variety of literary works and poems, of all eras and genres covered by the text! #2: Hone your close-up reading skills so you can identify what writers are doing and why they're doing those things. #3: Learn literary techniques and terms and how to identify and apply them! #4: Practice for the exam taking practical sections and practical questions. There are a variety of official and unofficial resources available for practice. The best are College Board officers, but once they run out of them, there are also high-quality unofficial resources available. Here are some high-quality unofficial resources in English: #1: always look back at the passage when answering questions; don't rely on memory! #2: interact with the steps as you read them, including meaningful moments and and or tonal displacements in the text. #3: You might also want to write a couple of quick notes about the theme or general reasons for the transition to the end, which you might want to refer to when answering general questions about the step. #4: If the language of a step is difficult to analyze, skip it and come back later. Chances are it will make a lot more sense the second time, and if it doesn't, at least you haven't wasted time that you could have switched to answering easier questions. And then you lived happily ever after. What's the next step? Need more resources for AP English literature? Check out our comprehensive AP Literature Exam Guide, our comprehensive list of AP English literature practice tests, and our AP English literature reading list. Even taking the AP language and composition? We have an expert guide to AP Lang and Comp, a full list of AP language and composition practice tests, and a list of 55 AP English language terms that you need to know. If you're doing more AP exams, check out our five-step AP study plan, when to start studying for AP exams, and how to find best AP practice tests. One of the most important individual parts of your college application is which classes you choose to take in high school (combined with how well you do in those classes). Our prepScholar admissions expert team has compiled their knowledge into this single guide to plan your high school course program. We advise you on how to balance your schedule between regular courses and honors/AP/IB, how to choose your extracurriculars, and which lessons you can't afford not to take. Take.

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