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# Unit VI – American Literature

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14. Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea

Ernest Hemingway

Life:
- Ernest Miller Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899, Illionois, USA.
- He died on July 2, 1961, Idaho, USA, Killed himself with gun.
- His parents were Clarence Edmonds Hemingway, Grace Hall Hemingway.
- He loved a nurse “Agnes”.
- He spent several years in Spain.
- He travelled to Africa.
- He studied in Oak Park, and River Forest High School.
- He played football in school days.
- His friends are Ezra pound, Gertrude stein and Scott Fitzgerald.

Career:
- Ernest Miller Hemingway was reporter of “The Kansas city star”.
- He contributed to “The Trapeze” and “The Tabula”.
- He became an ambulance driver in Italy.
- He took part in World War II.
- He contributed to “Toronto Star Weekly”.
- He is called as “Papa”.
- He popularized the term “Lost Generation” as he used it as epigraph to his novel “The Sun also Rises”.
- He was the correspondent of the North American Newspaper “Alliance”.
- He played an active role in World War II.
- After the war was over, he retired to Cuba to Fish.
- His editor is Max Berkins.
Works:

Novels:

- *The Sun also Rises or Fiesta* (1926)
  - It is first novel.
- *The Torrents of Spring* (1926)
- *A Farewell to Arms* (1929)
  - It is Romantic Tragedy.
- *To Have and Have not* (1937)
- *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940)
  - Donne’s Meditation
- *Across the River and into the trees* (1950)
- *The Old Man and the Sea* (1970)
- *True at First Light* (1999)

Short Stories:

- *Three stories and Ten poems* (1923)
- *In our Time* (1925)
- *Men without women* (1927)
- *Winner Take Nothing* (1933)
- *The Snows of Kilimanjaro and other Stories*

Non – Fiction:

- *Death in the Afternoon* (1932)
  - It is about bull - fighting
- *Green Hills of Africa* (1935)
  - It is about hunting
- *A Moveable Feast* (1964)
- *The Dangerous Summer* (1985)

Awards:

- He was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in 1954.
- He was awarded Pulitzer Prize in 1953 for ‘The Old Man and the Sea’. 
The Old Man and the Sea

- *The Old Man and the Sea* is a short novel written by the American author Ernest Hemingway in 1951.
- It was published in 1952.
- It was in a small fishing village near Havana, Cuba and in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico in 1940s.
- It tells the story of Santiago, an aging Cuban fisherman who struggles with a giant marlin far out in the Gulf Stream off the coast of Florida.
- It was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1953.
- It was cited by the Nobel Committee as contributing to their awarding of the Nobel Prize in Literature to Hemingway in 1954.
- Hemingway wrote *The Old Man and the Sea* in two months, while in Cuba.

Character List:

*Santiago:*
- Santiago is the protagonist of the novella.
- He is the old man of the novella’s title.
- He is a Cuban fisherman who has had an extended run of bad luck.
- Despite his expertise, he has been unable to catch a fish for eighty-four days.
- The novella follows Santiago's quest for the great catch that will save his career.
- He is humble, yet exhibits a justified pride in his abilities.
- His knowledge of the sea and its creatures, and of his craft, is unparalleled and helps him preserve a sense of hope regardless of circumstance.
- Throughout his life, Santiago has been presented with contests to test his strength and endurance.
- Santiago endures a great struggle with a uncommonly large and noble marlin only to lose the fish to rapacious sharks on his way back to land.
- The marlin with which he struggles for three days represents his greatest challenge.
- Santiago ends the novel with his spirit undefeated.
**Manolin**

- Manolin is Santiago's only friend and companion.
- A boy presumably in his adolescence, Manolin is Santiago’s apprentice and devoted attendant.
- The old man first took him out on a boat when he was merely five years old.
- Santiago taught Manolin to fish, and the boy used to go out to sea with the old man until his parents objected to Santiago's bad luck.
- Manolin still helps Santiago pull in his boat in the evenings and provides the old man with food and bait when he needs it.
- He cares deeply for the old man, to whom he continues to look as a mentor.
- His love for Santiago is unmistakable as the two discuss baseball and as the young boy recruits help from villagers to improve the old man’s impoverished conditions.

**The Marlin**

- **The marlin is the fish**, Santiago spends the majority of the novel tracking, killing, and attempting to bring to shore.
- Santiago hooks the marlin, which we learn at the end of the novella measures eighteen feet, on the first afternoon of his fishing expedition.
- Because of the marlin's great size, Santiago is unable to pull the fish in, and the two become engaged in a kind of tug-of-war that often seems more like an alliance than a struggle.
- The fishing line serves as a symbol of the fraternal connection Santiago feels with the fish.
- When the captured marlin is later destroyed by sharks, Santiago feels destroyed as well.
- Like Santiago, the marlin is implicitly compared to Christ.

**Joe DiMaggio:**

- DiMaggio is **baseball champion** who never appears in the novel.
- Santiago worships him as a model of strength and commitment, and his thoughts turn toward DiMaggio whenever he needs to reassure himself of his own strength.
- Despite a painful bone spur that might have crippled another player, DiMaggio went on to secure a triumphant career.
- **He was a center fielder for the New York Yankees** from 1936 to 1951, and is often considered the best all-around player ever at that position.
Perico:
- Perico, owns the bodega in Santiago’s village.
- He never appears in the novel, but he serves an important role in the fisherman’s life by providing him with newspapers that report the baseball scores.
- This act establishes him as a kind man who helps the aging Santiago.

Martin:
- Like Perico, Martin, a café owner in Santiago’s village, does not appear in the story.
- The reader learns of him through Manolin, who often goes to Martin for Santiago’s supper.
- As the old man says, Martin is a man of frequent kindness who deserves to be repaid.

The Sea:
- As its title suggests, the sea is a central character in the novella.
- Most of the story takes place on the sea.
- Santiago is constantly identified with it and its creatures; his sea-colored eyes reflect both the sea’s tranquility and power.
- Its inhabitants are his brothers.

Summary
Day One:

“The Old Man only dreamed of places now and of the lions on the beach. They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them as he loved the boy”.

Santiago, an old fisherman, has gone eighty-four days without catching a fish. For the first forty days, a boy named Manolin had fished with him, but Manolin’s parents, who call Santiago salao, or “the worst form of unlucky,” forced Manolin to leave him in order to work in a more prosperous boat. The old man is wrinkled, splotched, and scarred from handling heavy fish on cords, but his eyes, which are the color of the sea, remain “cheerful and undefeated.”

Having made some money with the successful fishermen, the boy offers to return to Santiago’s skiff, reminding him of their previous eighty-seven-day run of bad luck, which
culminated in their catching big fish every day for three weeks. He talks with the old man as they haul in Santiago’s fishing gear and laments that he was forced to obey his father, who lacks faith and, as a result, made him switch boats. The pair stops for a beer at a terrace café, where fishermen make fun of Santiago. The old man does not mind. Santiago and Manolin reminisce about the many years the two of them fished together, and the boy begs the old man to let him provide fresh bait fish for him. The old man accepts the gift with humility. Santiago announces his plans to go “far out” in the sea the following day.

Manolin and Santiago haul the gear to the old man’s shack, which is furnished with nothing more than the barest necessities: a bed, a table and chair, and a place to cook. On the wall are two pictures: one of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and one of the Virgin of Cobre, the patroness of Cuba. The old man has taken down the photograph of his wife, which made him feel “too lonely.” The two go through their usual dinner ritual, in which the boy asks Santiago what he is going to eat, and the old man replies, “yellow rice with fish,” and then offers some to the boy. The boy declines, and his offer to start the old man’s fire is rejected. In reality, there is no food.

Excited to read the baseball scores, Santiago pulls out a newspaper, which he says was given to him by Perico at the bodega. Manolin goes to get the bait fish and returns with some dinner as well, a gift from Martin, the café owner. The old man is moved by Martin’s thoughtfulness and promises to repay the kindness. Manolin and Santiago discuss baseball. Santiago is a huge admirer of “the great DiMaggio,” whose father was a fisherman. After discussing with Santiago the greatest ballplayers and the greatest baseball managers, the boy declares that Santiago is the greatest fisherman: “There are many good fishermen and some great ones. But there is only you.” Finally, the boy leaves, and the old man goes to sleep. He dreams his sweet, recurring dream, of lions playing on the white beaches of Africa, a scene he saw from his ship when he was a very young man.

Day Two:

- From Santiago waking Manolin at the start of the eighty-fifth day since Santiago has caught a fish to Santiago’s promise to kill the marlin before the day ends
“The old man hit him on the head for kindness and kicked him, his body still shuddering, under the shade of the stern”.

The next morning, before sunrise, the old man goes to Manolin’s house to wake the boy. The two head back to Santiago’s shack, carry the old man’s gear to his boat, and drink coffee from condensed milk cans. Santiago has slept well and is confident about the day’s prospects. He and Manolin part on the beach, wishing each other good luck.

The old man rows steadily away from shore, toward the deep waters of the Gulf Stream. He hears the leaps and whirs of the flying fish, which he considers to be his friends, and thinks with sympathy of the small, frail birds that try to catch them. He loves the sea, though at times it can be cruel. He thinks of the sea as a woman whose wild behavior is beyond her control. The old man drops his baited fishing lines to various measured depths and rows expertly to keep them from drifting with the current. Above all else, he is precise.

The sun comes up. Santiago continues to move away from shore, observing his world as he drifts along. He sees flying fish pursued by dolphins; a diving, circling seabird; Sargasso weed, a type of seaweed found in the Gulf Stream; the distasteful purple Portuguese man-of-war; and the small fish that swim among the jellyfish-like creatures’ filaments. Rowing farther and farther out, Santiago follows the seabird that is hunting for fish, using it as a guide. Soon, one of the old man’s lines goes taut. He pulls up a ten-pound tuna, which, he says out loud, will make a lovely piece of bait. He wonders when he developed the habit of talking to himself but does not remember. He thinks that if the other fishermen heard him talking, they would think him crazy, although he knows he isn’t. Eventually, the old man realizes that he has sailed so far out that he can no longer see the green of the shore.

When the projecting stick that marks the top of the hundred-fathom line dips sharply, Santiago is sure that the fish tugging on the line is of a considerable size, and he prays that it will take the bait. The marlin plays with the bait for a while, and when it does finally take the bait, it starts to move with it, pulling the boat. The old man gives a mighty pull, then another, but he gains nothing. The fish drags the skiff farther into the sea. No land at all is visible to Santiago now.
All day the fish pulls the boat as the old man braces the line with his back and holds it taut in his hands, ready to give more line if necessary. The struggle goes on all night, as the fish continues to pull the boat. The glow given off by the lights of Havana gradually fades, signifying that the boat is the farthest from shore it has been so far. Over and over, the old man wishes he had the boy with him. When he sees two porpoises playing in the water, Santiago begins to pity his quarry and consider it a brother. He thinks back to the time that he caught one of a pair of marlin: the male fish let the female take the bait, then he stayed by the boat, as though in mourning. Although the memory makes him sad, Santiago’s determination is unchecked: as the marlin swims out, the old man goes “beyond all people in the world” to find him.

The sun rises and the fish has not tired, though it is now swimming in shallower waters. The old man cannot increase the tension on the line, because if it is too taut it will break and the fish will get away. Also, if the hook makes too big a cut in the fish, the fish may get away from it. Santiago hopes that the fish will jump, because its air sacs would fill and prevent the fish from going too deep into the water, which would make it easier to pull out. A yellow weed attaches to the line, helping to slow the fish. Santiago can do nothing but hold on. He pledges his love and respect to the fish, but he nevertheless promises that he will kill his opponent before the day ends.

Day Three:

- From Santiago’s encounter with the weary warbler to his decision to rest after contemplating the night sky.

“I do not understand these things, he thought. But it is good that we do not have to try to kill the sun or the moon or the stars. It is enough to live on the sea and kill our true brothers”.

A small, tired warbler (a type of bird) lands on the stern of the skiff, flutters around Santiago’s head, then perches on the taut fishing line that links the old man to the big fish. The old man suspects that it is the warbler’s first trip, and that it knows nothing of the hawks that will meet the warbler as it nears land. Knowing that the warbler cannot understand him, the old man tells the bird to stay and rest up before heading toward shore. Just then the marlin surges, nearly
pulling Santiago overboard, and the bird departs. Santiago notices that his hand is bleeding from where the line has cut it.

Aware that he will need to keep his strength, the old man makes himself eat the tuna he caught the day before, which he had expected to use as bait. While he cuts and eats the fish with his right hand, his already cut left hand cramps and tightens into a claw under the strain of taking all the fish’s resistance. Santiago is angered and frustrated by the weakness of his own body, but the tuna, he hopes, will reinvigorate the hand. As he eats, he feels a brotherly desire to feed the marlin too.

While waiting for the cramp in his hand to ease, Santiago looks across the vast waters and thinks himself to be completely alone. A flight of ducks passes overhead, and he realizes that it is impossible for a man to be alone on the sea. The slant of the fishing line changes, indicating to the old fisherman that the fish is approaching the surface. Suddenly, the fish leaps magnificently into the air, and Santiago sees that it is bigger than any he has ever witnessed; it is two feet longer than the skiff itself. Santiago declares it “great” and promises never to let the fish learn its own strength. The line races out until the fish slows to its earlier pace. By noon, the old man’s hand is uncramped, and though he claims he is not religious, he says ten Hail Marys and ten Our Fathers and promises that, if he catches the fish, he will make a pilgrimage to the Virgin of Cobre. In case his struggle with the marlin should continue for another night, Santiago baits another line in hopes of catching another meal.

The second day of Santiago’s struggle with the marlin wears on. The old man alternately questions and justifies seeking the death of such a noble opponent. As dusk approaches, Santiago’s thoughts turn to baseball. The great DiMaggio, thinks the old man, plays brilliantly despite the pain of a bone spur in his heel. Santiago is not actually sure what a bone spur is, but he is sure he would not be able to bear the pain of one himself. (A bone spur is an outgrowth that projects from the bone.) He wonders if DiMaggio would stay with the marlin. To boost his confidence, the old man recalls the great all-night arm-wrestling match he won as a young man. Having beaten “the great negro from Cienfuegos [a town in Cuba],” Santiago earned the title El Campeón, or “The Champion.”
Just before nightfall, a dolphin takes the second bait Santiago had dropped. The old man hauls it in with one hand and clubs it dead. He saves the meat for the following day. Although Santiago boasts to the marlin that he feels prepared for their impending fight, he is really numb with pain. The stars come out. Santiago considers the stars his friends, as he does the great marlin. He considers himself lucky that his lot in life does not involve hunting anything so great as the stars or the moon. Again, he feels sorry for the marlin, though he is as determined as ever to kill it. The fish will feed many people, Santiago decides, though they are not worthy of the creature’s great dignity. By starlight, still bracing and handling the line, Santiago considers rigging the oars so that the fish will have to pull harder and eventually tire itself out. He fears this strategy would ultimately result in the loss of the fish. He decides to “rest,” which really just means putting down his hands and letting the line go across his back, instead of using his own strength to resist his opponent.

After “resting” for two hours, Santiago chastises himself for not sleeping, and he fears what could happen should his mind become “unclear.” He butchers the dolphin he caught earlier and finds two flying fish in its belly. In the chilling night, he eats half of a fillet of dolphin meat and one of the flying fish. While the marlin is quiet, the old man decides to sleep. He has several dreams: a school of porpoises leaps from and returns to the ocean; he is back in his hut during a storm; and he again dreams of the lions on the beach in Africa.

Day Four:

- From the marlin waking Santiago by jerking the line to Santiago’s return to his shack.

  “Then the fish came alive, with his death in him, and rose high out of the water showing all his great length and width and all his power and his beauty”.

  The marlin wakes Santiago by jerking the line. The fish jumps out of the water again and again, and Santiago is thrown into the bow of the skiff, facedown in his dolphin meat. The line feeds out fast, and the old man brakes against it with his back and hands. His left hand, especially, is badly cut. Santiago wishes that the boy were with him to wet the coils of the line, which would lessen the friction.
The old man wipes the crushed dolphin meat off his face, fearing that it will make him nauseated and he will lose his strength. Looking at his damaged hand, he reflects that “pain does not matter to a man.” He eats the second flying fish in hopes of building up his strength. As the sun rises, the marlin begins to circle. For hours the old man fights the circling fish for every inch of line, slowly pulling it in. He feels faint and dizzy and sees black spots before his eyes. The fish riots against the line, battering the boat with its spear. When it passes under the boat, Santiago cannot believe its size. As the marlin continues to circle, Santiago adds enough pressure to the line to bring the fish closer and closer to the skiff. The old man thinks that the fish is killing him, and admires him for it, saying, “I do not care who kills who.” Eventually, he pulls the fish onto its side by the boat and plunges his harpoon into it. The fish lurches out of the water, brilliantly and beautifully alive as it dies. When it falls back into the water, its blood stains the waves.

The old man pulls the skiff up alongside the fish and fastens the fish to the side of the boat. He thinks about how much money he will be able to make from such a big fish, and he imagines that DiMaggio would be proud of him. Santiago’s hands are so cut up that they resemble raw meat. With the mast up and the sail drawn, man, fish, and boat head for land. In his light-headed state, the old man finds himself wondering for a moment if he is bringing the fish in or vice versa. He shakes some shrimp from a patch of gulf weed and eats them raw. He watches the marlin carefully as the ship sails on. The old man’s wounds remind him that his battle with the marlin was real and not a dream.

An hour later, a mako shark arrives, having smelled the marlin’s blood. Except for its jaws full of talonlike teeth, the shark is a beautiful fish. When the shark hits the marlin, the old man sinks his harpoon into the shark’s head. The shark lashes on the water and, eventually, sinks, taking the harpoon and the old man’s rope with it. The mako has taken nearly forty pounds of meat, so fresh blood from the marlin spills into the water, inevitably drawing more sharks to attack. Santiago realizes that his struggle with the marlin was for nothing; all will soon be lost. But, he muses, “a man can be destroyed but not defeated.”
Santiago tries to cheer himself by thinking that DiMaggio would be pleased by his performance, and he wonders again if his hands equal DiMaggio’s bone spurs as a handicap. He tries to be hopeful, thinking that it is silly, if not sinful, to stop hoping. He reminds himself that he didn’t kill the marlin simply for food, that he killed it out of pride and love. He wonders if it is a sin to kill something you love. The shark, on the other hand, he does not feel guilty about killing, because he did it in self-defense. He decides that “everything kills everything else in some way.”

Two hours later, a pair of shovel-nosed sharks arrives, and Santiago makes a noise likened to the sound a man might make as nails are driven through his hands. The sharks attack, and Santiago fights them with a knife that he had lashed to an oar as a makeshift weapon. He enjoyed killing the mako because it was a worthy opponent, a mighty and fearless predator, but he has nothing but disdain for the scavenging shovel-nosed sharks. The old man kills them both, but not before they take a good quarter of the marlin, including the best meat. Again, Santiago wishes that he hadn’t killed the marlin. He apologizes to the dead marlin for having gone out so far, saying it did neither of them any good.

Still hopeful that the whole ordeal had been a dream, Santiago cannot bear to look at the mutilated marlin. Another shovel-nosed shark arrives. The old man kills it, but he loses his knife in the process. Just before nightfall, two more sharks approach. The old man’s arsenal has been reduced to the club he uses to kill bait fish. He manages to club the sharks into retreat, but not before they repeatedly maul the marlin. Stiff, sore, and weary, he hopes he does not have to fight anymore. He even dares to imagine making it home with the half-fish that remains. Again, he apologizes to the marlin carcass and attempts to console it by reminding the fish how many sharks he has killed. He wonders how many sharks the marlin killed when it was alive, and he pledges to fight the sharks until he dies. Although he hopes to be lucky, Santiago believes that he “violated [his] luck” when he sailed too far out.

Around midnight, a pack of sharks arrives. Near-blind in the darkness, Santiago strikes out at the sounds of jaws and fins. Something snatches his club. He breaks off the boat’s tiller and makes a futile attempt to use it as a weapon. When the last shark tries to tear at the tough...
head of the marlin, the old man clubs the shark until the tiller splinters. He plunges the sharp edge into the shark’s flesh and the beast lets go. No meat is left on the marlin.

The old man spits blood into the water, which frightens him for a moment. He settles in to steer the boat, numb and past all feeling. He asks himself what it was that defeated him and concludes, “Nothing . . . I went out too far.” When he reaches the harbor, all lights are out and no one is near. He notices the skeleton of the fish still tied to the skiff. He takes down the mast and begins to shoulder it up the hill to his shack. It is terrifically heavy, and he is forced to sit down five times before he reaches his home. Once there, the old man sleeps.

Day Five:

From Manolin bringing the old man coffee to the old man’s return to sleep to dream, once again, about the lions.

Early the next morning, Manolin comes to the old man’s shack, and the sight of his friend’s ravaged hands brings him to tears. He goes to fetch coffee. Fishermen have gathered around Santiago’s boat and measured the carcass at eighteen feet. Manolin waits for the old man to wake up, keeping his coffee warm for him so it is ready right away. When the old man wakes, he and Manolin talk warmly. Santiago says that the sharks beat him, and Manolin insists that he will work with the old man again, regardless of what his parents say. He reveals that there had been a search for Santiago involving the coast guard and planes. Santiago is happy to have someone to talk to, and after he and Manolin make plans, the old man sleeps again. Manolin leaves to find food and the newspapers for the old man, and to tell Pedrico that the marlin’s head is his. That afternoon two tourists at the terrace café mistake the great skeleton for that of a shark. Manolin continues to watch over the old man as he sleeps and dreams of the lions.
14. Ernest Hemingway’s The Old Man and the Sea

1. When the novella opens, how long has it been since Santiago last caught a fish?
   (A) 40 days
   (B) 84 days
   (C) 87 days
   (D) 120 days

2. Manolin’s parents refuse to let the boy fish with the old man because they believe Santiago is salao. How does Hemingway translate this word?
   (A) “Crazy”
   (B) “Selfish”
   (C) “Washed up”
   (D) “The worst form of unlucky”

3. How does Hemingway describe Santiago’s eyes?
   (A) They are full of pain.
   (B) They are blank with defeat.
   (C) They betray the weariness of his soul.
   (D) They are the color of the sea.

4. What kind of reception does Santiago receive at the terrace café?
   (A) The fishermen regard him as a hero.
   (B) Most of the fishermen mock him.
   (C) The successful fishermen offer him a portion of their day’s catch.
   (D) The younger fishermen pretend that the old man doesn’t exist.

5. Who is Santiago’s hero?
   (A) Harry Truman
   (B) Joe DiMaggio
   (C) Dick Sisler
   (D) Fidel Castro
6. What hangs on the wall of the old man’s shack?
   (A) A photograph of his wife
   (B) The latest baseball scores
   (C) A mounted fish
   (D) Pictures

7. On the night before he promises Manolin to go “far out” to sea, of what does Santiago dream?
   (A) A great storm
   (B) A beautiful woman
   (C) Lions on the beach
   (D) A wrestling match

8. Why does Santiago not let his lines drift like the other fishermen?
   (A) He is a stubborn man who prefers the old-fashioned way of fishing.
   (B) He believes it is imprecise, and he strives always to be exact.
   (C) It is dangerous, as he might become tangled with another boat.
   (D) He is no longer young or strong enough to control a drifting line.

9. What kind of fish does Santiago first catch?
   (A) A tuna
   (B) A marlin
   (C) A shrimp
   (D) A Portuguese man-of-war

10. How does the old man know immediately the size of the great marlin he has caught?
    (A) Soon after taking the bait, the fish jumps into the air, showing itself to the old man.
    (B) Santiago has encountered this fish before as a younger man.
    (C) He pulls and pulls on the line and nothing happens.
    (D) He doesn’t know the size of the fish until after the sharks have attacked it.
11. During his great struggle with the marlin, what does Santiago wish repeatedly?

(A) He wishes he were younger.
(B) He wishes for better equipment.
(C) He wishes that the fishermen who mocked him earlier were present to witness his victory.
(D) He wishes that the boy, Manolin, were with him.

12. In what year was The Old Man and the Sea published?

(A) 1950
(B) 1951
(C) 1952
(D) 1953

13. As his first full day of fighting with the fish wears on, what does Santiago begin to think about his adversary?

(A) He praises the fish because it promises to bring a wonderful price at market.
(B) He considers that he and the marlin are brothers, joined by the fact that they both ventured far out beyond all people and dangers in the water.
(C) He detests the fish for its vigor and vitality.
(D) He believes that the fish is a test of his worth, sent to him by God.

14. What does the weary warbler that lands on Santiago’s fishing line make the old man think of?

(A) The probability that he, like the bird, will never make it back to land
(B) The predatory hawks that await the bird’s arrival near land
(C) The hidden strength of the weak
(D) The beauty of the natural world

15. What happens to make Santiago curse the treachery of his own body?

(A) He gets seasick.
(B) He has diarrhea.
(C) His hand cramps.
(D) He needs to sleep.
16. In order to help himself catch the fish, what does Santiago do?
   (A) He promises to pay more attention to Manolin upon his return.
   (B) He decides to recite ten Hail Marys and ten Our Fathers.
   (C) He lightens the boat by throwing all unnecessary weight overboard.
   (D) He ties the skiff to a buoy so that the fish cannot pull it farther out to sea.

17. The great Joe DiMaggio suffers from what affliction?
   (A) A bone spur
   (B) Alcoholism
   (C) A ruined knee
   (D) Failing eyesight

18. To give himself confidence, Santiago remembers his contest with “the great negro of Cienfuegos.” At what sport did the old man beat this challenger?
   (A) Fencing
   (B) Tennis
   (C) Arm wrestling
   (D) Boxing

19. Why does the thought of selling the fish’s meat disappoint the old man?
   (A) He knows people will cook the marlin, but it is best eaten raw.
   (B) Market prices are low, and Santiago will get only a fraction of what the fish is worth.
   (C) Because marlin has an unpleasant taste, Santiago wishes he caught something that made for better eating, like a shark.
   (D) The people who will eat the meat are unworthy.

20. What does the old man remove and eat from the belly of a dolphin?
   (A) Shrimp
   (B) Flying fish
   (C) Seaweed
   (D) Piranha
21. How does Santiago finally kill the marlin?
   (A) He harpoons it through the heart.
   (B) He stabs it between the eyes.
   (C) He lashes it to the inside of the boat.
   (D) He bashes its head with his club.

22. How long does it take for the sharks to arrive and attack the marlin?
   (A) Ten minutes
   (B) One hour
   (C) Six hours
   (D) A full day

23. After the shark attack, Santiago reflects that destruction is inevitable. How does he articulate this philosophy?
   (A) The world is such an inhospitable place that no death should be mourned.
   (B) Out, out, brief candle!
   (C) Even the worthiest opponents must fall.
   (D) Everything in the world kills everything else in some way.

24. What happens upon the old man’s return to his fishing village?
   (A) Manolin promises to sail with him.
   (B) The fishermen mock Santiago for the folly of sailing out so far.
   (C) Tourists ask the old man to recount his adventures.
   (D) A statue is erected in his honor.

25. The old man remembers that once, when he killed a female marlin, the male marlin
   (A) Bit the tail off the female
   (B) Returned with a posse of marlins seeking revenge
   (C) Made a sound like there were nails being driven through his fins
   (D) Swam alongside the boat as though in mourning
26. Where does the story take place?
   (A) Cuba
   (B) Marshall Island
   (C) Puerto Rico
   (D) Canary Islands

27. When the novel opens, how many days had it been since Santiago last caught a fish?
   (A) 84
   (B) 3
   (C) 48
   (D) 77

28. Hemingway says everything about Santiago is old except what?
   (A) his mouth
   (B) his neck
   (C) his hands
   (D) his eyes

29. Why does Manolin no longer fish with Santiago?
   (A) Manolin has left for the city
   (B) he dislikes Santiago
   (C) his parents have told him to fish with others
   (D) Santiago no longer needs him

30. Which of the following never hung on Santiago's wall?
   (A) tinted photograph of his wife
   (B) picture of the Virgin of Cobre
   (C) picture of Fidel Castro
   (D) picture of Sacred heart of Jesus
31. Who is Santiago's favorite baseball player?
   (A) Jackie Robinson
   (B) Lou Gehrig
   (C) Babe Ruth
   (D) Joe DiMaggio

32. In what month does the story take place?
   (A) October
   (B) July
   (C) September
   (D) May

33. Of what did Santiago always dream?
   (A) His wife
   (B) Lions
   (C) Manolin
   (D) Fish

34. Where is Santiago originally from?
   (A) Cuba
   (B) Morocco
   (C) Mexico
   (D) Canary Islands

35. What does Santiago call the sea?
   (A) dorado
   (B) la mar
   (C) el mar
   (D) salao
36. What did Manolin give Santiago two of before he left?
   (A) water bottles
   (B) hooks
   (C) sardines
   (D) shoes

37. What does Santiago refer to as aqua mala, the whore?
   (A) A dolphin
   (B) an eel
   (C) the sea
   (D) Portuguese man-of-war

38. In his youth, on what kind of ship did he work?
   (A) fishing
   (B) trading
   (C) turtling
   (D) sailing

39. Fishermen called all fish of that species what?
   (A) sardines
   (B) mackerel
   (C) pescado
   (D) tuna

40. How deep was the line on which the marlin bit?
   (A) 100 fathoms
   (B) 300 fathoms
   (C) 200 fathoms
   (D) 400 fathoms
41. Santiago thought the light of what city would guide him home?
(A) Havana
(B) Bautista
(C) Cardenas
(D) San Juan

42. Why does Santiago hope the marlin will jump?
(A) it will see his strength and become frightened
(B) it will fill its air sacks and not be able to dive deep
(C) it will let him see its size
(D) it will be close enough to drive a harpoon into

43. What humiliating thing happens to Santiago's left hand while he is tracking the marlin?
(A) it is badly cut
(B) it cramps
(C) it is stung by a Portuguese man-of-war
(D) sensation in it dies

44. What does Santiago see that makes him realize "no man was ever alone on the sea"?
(A) another boat
(B) porpoises
(C) a flock of ducks
(D) the stars

45. How many feet longer than Santiago's skiff is the marlin?
(A) 10
(B) 2
(C) 15
(D) 5
46. What injury does Joe DiMaggio have that Santiago obsesses about?
   (A) broken finger  
   (B) tendonitis  
   (C) pulled hamstring  
   (D) bone spur

47. Where was the great "Negro" from against whom Santiago arm-wrestled in his youth?
   (A) Cardenas  
   (B) Ghana  
   (C) Cienfuegos  
   (D) Havana

48. How long did Santiago's arm-wrestling match last?
   (A) 3 days  
   (B) all day  
   (C) all night  
   (D) all day and all night

49. What was Santiago called after his arm-wrestling match?
   (A) The Champion  
   (B) The Great Santiago  
   (C) St. Santiago  
   (D) The Rock

50. What does Santiago do to increase drag on the boat?
   (A) ties two oars together across the stern  
   (B) drops anchor  
   (C) paddles the opposite way  
   (D) lowers his legs into the water
51. Which of the following magazines was not contributed by Ernest Hemingway?

(A) The Kansas City Star
(B) The Trapeze
(C) The Tabula
(D) The Morning Star

52. Who popularized the term “Lost Generation” as he used it as epigraph to his novel “The Sun also Rises”?

(A) Edward Albee
(B) Alice Walker
(C) Mark Twain
(D) Ernest Hemingway

53. Who played an active role in World War II and he retired to Cuba to Fish?

(A) Edward Albee
(B) Alice Walker
(C) Mark Twain
(D) Ernest Hemingway

54. In what year did Hemingway win the Nobel Prize in Literature?

(A) 1934
(B) 1944
(C) 1954
(D) 1964

55. What is the title of Hemingway's first novel published in 1924?

(A) The Torrents of Autumn
(B) The Torrents of Spring
(C) The Torrents of Summer
(D) The Torrents of Winter
56. After World War One Hemingway took a job on which Canadian newspaper?
   (A) Toronto Clarion
   (B) Toronto Post
   (C) Toronto Star
   (D) Toronto Times

57. Which novella won Ernest Hemingway the Pulitzer Prize in 1953?
   (A) The Old Man and the Sea
   (B) A Farewell to Arms
   (C) In Our Time
   (D) To Have and Have Not

58. Which novel’s title is taken from John Donne’s “Devotions”?
   (A) The Torrents of Spring
   (B) A Farewell to Arms
   (C) To Have and Have Not
   (D) For Whom the Bell Tolls

59. What were the injuries Hemingway suffered during a plane crash in Africa?
   (A) skull fracture
   (B) dislocation of arm and shoulder
   (C) cracked discs in spine
   (D) paralysis of muscles

60. What is the name of the fisherman in the 1952 novella The Old Man and The Sea?
   (A) Santiago
   (B) Santiano
   (C) Santini
   (D) Santorini
14. Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1 | B | 11 | D | 21 | A | 31 | D | 41 | A | 51 | D |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2 | D | 12 | C | 22 | B | 32 | C | 42 | B | 52 | D |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3 | D | 13 | B | 23 | D | 33 | B | 43 | C | 53 | D |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4 | B | 14 | B | 24 | A | 34 | D | 44 | C | 54 | C |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5 | B | 15 | C | 25 | D | 35 | B | 45 | B | 55 | B |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6 | D | 16 | B | 26 | A | 36 | C | 46 | D | 56 | C |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 7 | C | 17 | A | 27 | A | 37 | D | 47 | C | 57 | A |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8 | B | 18 | C | 28 | D | 38 | C | 48 | D | 58 | D |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 9 | A | 19 | D | 29 | D | 39 | D | 49 | A | 59 | A |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|10 | C | 20 | B | 30 | C | 40 | A | 50 | A | 60 | A |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |