

*The Scarlet Letter*  
Final Test

Name \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ infamy  
\_\_\_\_\_ pedestal  
\_\_\_\_\_ master  
\_\_\_\_\_ requital  
\_\_\_\_\_ sprite  
\_\_\_\_\_ elf  
\_\_\_\_\_ imp  
\_\_\_\_\_ paramour  
\_\_\_\_\_ feign  
\_\_\_\_\_ leech  
\_\_\_\_\_ further  
\_\_\_\_\_ clad soberly  
\_\_\_\_\_ physiognomy  
\_\_\_\_\_ exigencies  
\_\_\_\_\_ sagacity

\_\_\_\_\_ cabalistic  
\_\_\_\_\_ ascetic  
\_\_\_\_\_ commiserate  
\_\_\_\_\_ alchemy  
\_\_\_\_\_ somniferous  
\_\_\_\_\_ inimical  
\_\_\_\_\_ appellation  
\_\_\_\_\_ farther  
\_\_\_\_\_ revenge  
\_\_\_\_\_ scaffold  
\_\_\_\_\_ inalienable  
\_\_\_\_\_ witchcraft  
\_\_\_\_\_ anathemas  
\_\_\_\_\_ allusion  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr.

1. title given to an unmarried man
2. title given to a married man
3. a keen sense of perception
4. a place of honor
5. a place of punishment and shame
6. to change something common into something precious; discovery of a cure for a disease
7. to disguise the truth
8. a free prostitute
9. displaying self denial through self discipline
10. intense pity
11. small mischievous fairy; mischievous child
12. small demon; bud or shoot; imperfect
13. announcement of a curse
14. incapable of being surrendered or transferred
15. a disembodied spirit
16. a group to overturn or usurp public affairs; a Jewish belief in emanation (creation from God); cipher method of interpreting scripture thought to be mystic or occult
17. urgent need of aid
18. temperament or character shown on the outward appearance
19. dress sensibly; overlaid coins
20. measureable distance
21. to continue a thought or process
22. repay equally, avenge
23. repay in addition to vengeance (carries a negative connotation)
24. communication with the devil; irresistible influence
25. physician; surgeon; a blood sucking worm
26. calling by another name
27. adverse; an enemy
28. hypnotic; sleepy
29. reference to another work of literature that conjures up meaning applicable to what is currently being read
30. an evil or criminal act that is publicly known

- 31. acute –
- 32. en medias res –
- 33. gules –
- 34. audacity –
- 35. fie –
- 36. pathos –
- 37. necromancy –
- 38. appellation –

- 39. sagacity –
- 40. vicissitude –
- 41. denizens –
- 42. citadel –
- 43. estranged –
- 44. loquacity –
- 45. scrofula –

### True or False

1. “Wormwood” symbolizes the bitter.
2. “Inimical” means adverse; an enemy.
3. Pearl has moments of true sincerity.
4. Hester’s house was “built by an earlier settler, and abandoned because the soil about it was too sterile for cultivation.”
5. Pearl is precocious.
6. “It is done!” is an allusion to *Pilgrims Progress* written by John Bunyan.
7. “Further” means a measurable distance.
8. “The world’s law was no law for” Hester’s “mind.”
9. Hester and Arthur moved into the forest and sat upon the spot where Hester and Pearl had been sitting.
10. Hawthorne had a social purpose for writing the novel.
11. “I do forgive you, Hester,” replied the yonder gatherer of herbs.
12. Chillingworth wants Dimmesdale to continue with the façade.
13. Arthur Dimmesdale left the forest experiencing such a great vicissitude in his life.
14. Dimmesdale’s last temptation was to whisper some “intensely poisonous infusion” into the ear of the eldest woman of his congregation.
15. Pearl likes the old jailer, Master Bracket, and smiles at him.
16. The door of the prison is made of oak and iron.
17. The Apostle Eliot is one of Dimmesdale’s Indian converts.
18. Pearl is maturing, thus Hester considers that Pearl could share the truth with her.
19. Dimmesdale was vaguely aware that Chillingworth might be inimical towards him.
20. An allusion is a reference to another literary work adding human traits to nonhuman qualities.
21. Nathaniel Hawthorne reveals both external and internal descriptions of Governor Bellingham through the technique of extended metaphor.
22. Pearl cries when the Puritan children point their fingers at her.
23. Roger Chillingworth has sagacity.
24. “Wouldst thou avenge thyself on the innocent babe?” –Mistress Hibbins.
25. During Dimmesdale’s vigil, Hawthorne explains how Governor Bellingham judges the minister by the symbol of a lamp.
26. The one item that Hester is never asked to make is a wedding veil.
27. Roger Chillingworth is so intent on discovering the cause of Arthur Dimmesdale’s ill health, even if it isn’t due to guilt.

28. Hester considered that if Roger Chillingworth were to “suddenly sink into the earth” that the earth would bear poisonous plants in that spot.
29. Hester told Arthur that she had “consented to a deception.”
30. Mistress Hibbins later paid the price of her life for practicing the conjuration of spirits of the dead for the purpose of revealing the future.
31. Roger Chillingworth “dug into the poor clergyman’s heart like a miner searching for gold.”
32. Arthur Dimmesdale daydreams about his parents.
33. “Requital” means to repay equally (in a positive connotation).
34. It was either because of vanity or intense pity that Hester’s handiwork became the fashion.
35. Hester was a harsh disciplinarian towards Pearl.
36. Pearl had precocity.
37. Nathaniel Hawthorne uses punctuation to explain what is really being said beyond the literal words.
38. The women who were onlookers at Hester’s public shame upon the scaffold were all very attractive women who pitied Hester and her child.
39. “This woman has brought shame upon us all, and ought to die” was stated by the ugliest of the women in the crowd.
40. The symbol of the prison door explained the intention of man’s laws.
41. Arthur Dimmesdale goes out to the scaffold at night in early May.
42. When Roger Chillingworth views Arthur Dimmesdale’s chest he freaks out.
43. Pearl could pass a test in the New England Primer and the entire Westminster Catechism books.
44. Pearl jumps on grave plots.
45. Roger Chillingworth is an appellation for Roger Prynne.
46. Pearl was indefatigable on the Election Day.
47. “audacity” means recklessly bold.
48. “Lethe” and “Nepenthe” are both references to Greek mythology.
49. When a person shows “no excessive or extreme qualities of fancy, emotion, or prejudices” they are considered sober.
50. The epitaph upon Hester’s tombstone says “On a field, sable, the letter A, gules.”
51. Pearl is referred to as an “elf,” an “imp,” and a spirit.
52. There were times in which Hester questioned whether Pearl was “a human child.”
53. There was a man who testified that the physician, Chillingworth, had at a previous time, had been known by another name.
54. Arthur Dimmesdale had tapestry of the story of Adam and Eve hanging on his wall.

#### Quotations.

1. “Wilt thou stand here with Mother and me, tomorrow noontide?” \_\_\_\_\_
2. “Could there be plainer speech than this?” \_\_\_\_\_
3. “[...] their guilt has unbarred the door [...]” \_\_\_\_\_
4. “Yes, I hate him!...He betrayed me! He has done me worse wrong than I did him!”

5. "It is done!" \_\_\_\_\_

Short Answer.

1. Who are Pearl's friends?

2. When was Nathaniel Hawthorne born?

3. What is synaesthesia? Give an example of synaesthesia from the text.

4. 1) How do the Puritans view Hester? 2) How does she view herself? 3) How do you view Hester?

5. Discuss the use of reflections used in *The Scarlet Letter*. What is the significance of the use?

6. Explain the "3<sup>rd</sup> person technique" used in literature. Give an example of its use in *The Scarlet Letter*.

7. Explain the meaning of the following quotation:

“Walking in the shadow of a dream, as it were, a species of somnambulism, Mr. Dimmesdale reached the spot where, now so long since, Hester Prynne had lived through her first hours of public ignominy” (Hawthorne 143).

BONUS. Name the Fireside poets.