



# Grade 7

## Holt Literature

### Unit 3 Assessment

### 2015-2016

#### *National Heritage Academies Student Code of Conduct*

I pledge to uphold the Student Code of Conduct of National Heritage Academies and to work hard to promote honor and integrity. Therefore, I pledge not to cheat, lie, steal, plagiarize, or behave in any manner that exhibits dishonesty.

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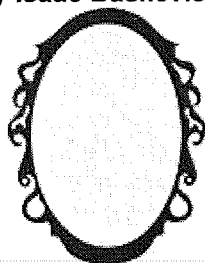
### General Instructions

- You will have 75 minutes to take this unit exam. This time includes reading the passages, answering the multiple choice questions, and composing your short answer and extended responses.
- Make sure you bubble your answer choices on your answer document. You must also write your final drafts of the short answer and extended response in your test booklet.
- You may answer the questions, including your written responses, in any order.
- You may use a pen or a pencil.
- You may not use a dictionary or a thesaurus during any portion of this exam.
- The test proctor may not answer any questions about the test unless they are about the directions.
- If you finish before the 75 minutes have passed, you may check your work.

**Directions:** Read the following story about a peasant family who makes an interesting purchase. Then, answer the questions that follow.

**“The Cat Who Thought She Was a Dog and the Dog Who Thought He Was a Cat” [1]**

by Isaac Bashevis Singer



1 Once there was a poor peasant, Jan Skiba by name. He lived with his wife and three daughters in a one-room hut with a straw roof, far from the village. The house had a bed, a bench, and a stove, but no mirror. A mirror was a luxury for a poor peasant. And why would a peasant need a mirror? Peasants aren't curious about their appearance.

2 But this peasant did have a dog and a cat in his hut. The dog was named Burek and the cat Kot. They had both been born within the same week. As little food as the peasant had for himself and his family, he still wouldn't let his dog and cat go hungry. Since the dog had never seen another dog and the cat had never seen another cat and they only saw each other, the dog thought he was a cat and the cat thought she was a dog. True, they were far from being alike by nature. The dog barked and the cat meowed. The dog chased rabbits and the cat lurked after mice. But must all creatures be exactly like their own kind? The peasant's children weren't exactly alike either. Burek and Kot lived on good terms, often ate from the same dish, and tried to **mimic** each other. When Burek barked, Kot tried to bark along, and when Kot meowed, Burek tried to meow too. Kot occasionally chased rabbits and Burek made an effort to catch a mouse.

3 The peddlers who bought goats, chickens, eggs, honey, calves, and whatever was available from the peasants in the village never came to Jan Skiba's poor hut. They knew that Jan was so poor he had nothing to sell. But one day a peddler happened to stray there. When he came inside and began to lay out his goods, Jan Skiba's wife and daughters were bedazzled by all the pretty trinkets.

4 From his sack the peddler drew yellow beads, false pearls, tin earrings, rings, brooches, colored kerchiefs, garters, and other such baubles[2]. But what enthralled the women of the house most was a mirror set in a wooden frame. They asked the peddler its price and he said a half gulden, which was a lot of money for poor peasants. After a while, Jan Skiba's wife, Marianna, made a proposition to the peddler. She would pay him five groshen a month for the mirror. The peddler hesitated a moment. The mirror took up too much space in his sack and there was always the danger it might break. He, therefore, decided to go along, took the first payment of five groshen from Marianna, and left the mirror with the family. He visited the region often and he knew the Skibas to be honest people. He would gradually get his money back and a profit besides.

5 The mirror created a **commotion** in the hut. Until then Marianna and the children had rarely seen themselves. Before they had the mirror, they had only seen their reflections in the barrel of water that stood by the door. Now they could see themselves clearly and they began to find defects in their faces, defects they had never noticed before. Marianna was pretty but she had a tooth missing in front and she felt that this made her ugly. One daughter discovered that her nose was too snub and too broad; a second that her chin was too narrow and too long; a third that her face was sprinkled with freckles. Jan Skiba too caught a glimpse of himself in the mirror and grew displeased by his thick lips and his teeth, which protruded like a buck's. That day, the women of the house became so absorbed in the mirror they overlooked all of their chores: they didn't cook supper, didn't make up the bed, and **neglected** all the other household tasks. Marianna had heard of a dentist in the big city who could replace a missing tooth, but such things were expensive. The girls tried to **console** each other that they were pretty enough and that they would find suitors, but they no longer felt as jolly as before. They had been afflicted with the vanity of city girls. The one with the broad nose kept trying to pinch it together with her fingers to make it narrower; the one with the too-long chin pushed it up with her fist to make it shorter; the one with the freckles wondered if there was a lotion in the city that could remove freckles. But where would the money come from for the fare to the city? And what about the money to buy this lotion? For the first time the Skiba family deeply felt its poverty and envied the rich.

6 But the human members of the household were not the only ones affected. The dog and the cat also grew disturbed by the mirror. The hut was low and the mirror had been hung just above a bench. The first time the cat sprang up on the bench and saw her image in the mirror, she became terribly perplexed. She had never before seen such a creature. Kot's whiskers bristled, she began to meow at her reflection and raised a paw to it, but the other creature meowed back and raised her paw too. Soon the dog jumped up on the bench, and when he saw the other dog he became wild with rage and shock. He barked at the other dog and showed him his teeth, but the other barked back and bared his fangs too. So great was the distress of Burek and Kot that for the first time in their lives they turned on each other. Burek took a bite out of Kot's throat and Kot hissed and spat at him and clawed his muzzle. They both started to bleed and the sight of blood caused them to nearly kill or cripple each other. The members of the household barely managed to separate them. Because a dog is stronger than a cat, Burek had to be tied outside, and he howled all day and all night. In their worry, both the dog and the cat stopped eating.

7 When Jan Skiba saw the disruption the mirror had created in his household, he decided a mirror wasn't what his family needed. "Why look at yourself," he said, "when you can see and admire the sky, the sun, the moon, the stars, and the earth, with all its forests, meadows, rivers, and plants?" He took the mirror down from the wall and put it away in the woodshed. When the peddler came for his monthly installment, Jan Skiba gave him back the mirror and in its stead, bought kerchiefs and slippers for the women. After the mirror disappeared, Burek and Kot returned to normal. Again Burek thought he was a cat and Kot was sure she was a dog. Despite all the defects the girls had found in themselves, they made good marriages. The village priest heard what had happened at Jan Skiba's house and he said, "A glass mirror shows only the skin of the body. The real image of a person is in his willingness to help himself and his family and, as far as possible, all those he comes in contact with. This kind of mirror reveals the very soul of the person."

[1] "The Cat Who Thought She Was a Dog and the Dog Who Thought He Was a Cat," from *Naftali the Storyteller and His Horse, Sus, and Other Stories* by Isaac Bashevis Singer. Copyright © 1973, 1976 by Isaac Bashevis Singer. Reprinted by permission of Farrar, Straus and Giroux, LLC.

[2] **baubles**: something that is small and decorative but of little real value

1. The author's purpose in including paragraph 1 is to—
  - A. introduce the mirror as a significant symbol in this tale
  - B. draw up sympathy for a poor farmer and his difficult life
  - C. present his opinion that everyone should live more simply
  - D. provide imagery depicting a beautiful treasure
2. Read these lines from paragraph 2:

*But this peasant did have a dog and a cat in his hut. The dog was named Burek and the cat Kot. They had both been born within the same week. As little food as the peasant had for himself and his family, he still wouldn't let his dog and cat go hungry.*

- From these lines, the reader can infer that Jan Skiba—
- A. must sacrifice the health of his family to provide food for his pets
  - B. values and cares for his pets as equal members of the family
  - C. tires to provide for every hungry animal in the village
  - D. prefers the company of his pets to spending time with his family
3. *Mimic* (paragraph 2) most nearly means—
    - A. energize
    - B. accost
    - C. chase
    - D. imitate
  4. In paragraphs 3 and 4, the peddler's goods represent—
    - A. the importance of honesty in a marriage and family
    - B. the conflicts between man and the natural world
    - C. the envy inspired by desire for material possessions
    - D. the honor of a family that has many luxuries in their home
  5. Why does the peddler accept Marianna's offer to purchase the mirror over time?
    - A. He thinks that the mirror is worthless, and he is glad to be rid of it.
    - B. Jan Skiba is powerfully persuasive, and she convinces the peddler to sell.
    - C. He feels sorry for the family, and thinks they should have one nice item.
    - D. The mirror is difficult to transport, so the peddler believes this is a good deal.

6. What theme arises through the daughters' actions in paragraph 5?
- A. It is better to know one's flaws so to work on improving them.
  - B. Housework is less important than spending time together as a family.
  - C. Worrying about appearance only brings about anxiety and sorrow.
  - D. Living in the city is more exciting than life in a peasant's village.
7. What is the meaning of the word *commotion*, as it is used in paragraph 5?
- A. violent anger
  - B. noisy confusion
  - C. joyful excitement
  - D. quiet urgency
8. Which of the following quotes best illustrates *commotion*?
- A. *Kot occasionally chased rabbits and Burek made an effort to catch a mouse.*
  - B. *He visited the region often and he knew the Skibas to be honest people. He would gradually get his money back and a profit besides.*
  - C. *Now they could see themselves clearly and began to find defects in their faces, defects they had never noticed before. Marianna was pretty but she had a tooth missing in front and she felt that this made her ugly.*
  - D. *Soon the dog jumped up on the bench, and when he saw the other dog he came wild with rage and shock. He barked at the other dog and showed him his teeth, but the other barked back and bared his fangs too.*
9. *Neglected*, in paragraph 5, most nearly means—
- A. hated doing
  - B. rushed through
  - C. forgot about
  - D. purposefully avoided

10. Read the dictionary entry for *console*:

**console:** from the Latin *solari* meaning "soothe"  
1 *Noun:* a small cabinet standing on the floor and having doors  
2 *Noun:* the control unit of a computer  
3 *Noun:* a person who tries to make others happier (consoler)  
4 *Verb:* to serve as a source of comfort to someone

Which definition best matches the meaning of *console* as it is used in paragraph 5 of this tale?

- A. Definition 1
  - B. Definition 2
  - C. Definition 3
  - D. Definition 4
11. What is the central conflict in this tale?
- A. The family worries that their daughters will not find good husbands.
  - B. Once the family sees themselves in the mirror, they fill with doubt and longing.
  - C. A family that hardly has enough money for survival wastes all their money on treats.
  - D. A dog and a cat are confused about their identities and attack each other.
12. Which of the following quotes best supports the answer to question 11?
- A. *...the dog thought he was a cat and the cat thought she was a dog.*
  - B. *Until then Marianna and the children had rarely seen themselves.*
  - C. *But where would the money come from for the fare to the city?*
  - D. *For the first time the Skiba family felt its poverty and envied the rich.*
13. Why do the dog and the cat begin to fight with each other?
- A. They do not understand their reflections in the mirror, and in their panic, they attack.
  - B. They see the rest of the family fighting and start to participate themselves.
  - C. The family stops feeding the pets after the mirror goes up on the wall.
  - D. The dog and the cat finally realize that their species are supposed to fight each other.
14. Which of the following quotations from the story best demonstrates its major theme?
- A. *A mirror was a luxury for a poor peasant.*
  - B. *The peddlers who bought goats, chickens, eggs, honey, calves, and whatever was available from the peasants in the village never came to Jan Skiba's poor hut.*
  - C. *Kot's whisker's bristled, she began to meow at her reflection and raised a paw to it, but the other creature meowed back and raised her paw too.*
  - D. *The real image of a person is in his willingness to help himself and his family and, as far as possible, all those he comes in contact with.*

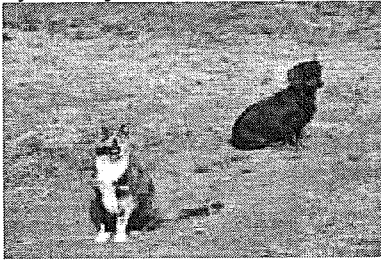
15. **Directions:** In the space provided, write a short response of a few sentences in answer to this question about "The Cat Who Thought She Was a Dog and the Dog Who Thought He Was a Cat."

Explain, using at least two details and/or quotes from the story, how one of this story's themes is that material possessions do not bring happiness.



### **“On the Cat Walk”[3]**

by Wladyslaw Pleszczynski



1 It started a few years ago when I worked at home. An hour or so before sunset the doggie would end her slumbers, stretch and wag her tail to request a walk. Out would come her collar and leash and within a minute or two we'd have worked our way to the end of the driveway. Whereupon she'd freeze, and, nothing, not even cattle prods[4] could get her to take another step.

2 She's a mini-dachshund[5], you see, not eager to go out into the greater world unless she's carried. There are ways to get around this. If my wife or sons are with me, I hand one of them the leash and walk ahead up our quiet street. As her alpha male I know she'll come running after. There's another way to get her going: our cats need to be in the picture. They're the real walkers in the family, and the doggie can't stand it when they're the center of attention. Her herding instinct does the jump-starting.

3 Decades ago in Indiana, I had a tortoise-shell longhair named Arthur, the only other cat who ever went on walks with me. But he did so only out of loyalty and fear of loneliness. A hundred yards from the house he'd be begging me to turn back. Not so our current pair. They're Abyssinian[6] half-brothers, one ruddy[7] (and big and fat), the other blue (meaning silvery and cream, and half his half-brother's size). They live to be outdoors, as curious about their surroundings as the doggie is suspicious. For all their fierce independence (good luck keeping one on your lap for even a split second), they're happiest to follow us anywhere.

4 A pattern develops. The doggie is now moving. The skinny blue trots alongside, the heavy ruddy already **straggling** ten yards behind. Both cats are neutered, their little bellies rocking left and right as they jog. Here and there they check out favorite storm drains for chipmunks or mice, stops that allow the doggie to ask to be carried. In due course we'll have reached the end of our street, then a sharp left and soon we're on a path leading uphill to our destination: a 100 x 120 yard grassy school field, lined on three sides by tall trees, with the school itself stretching atop a ridge along the fourth side.

5 It is the animals' idea of a front lawn. Off goes the dog's leash and soon she's diving into the grass like a torpedo in search of a destroyer cat. The fearless blue sidesteps her with **aplomb**. The fat ruddy, though, either runs away or lifts a paw in a **halfhearted** move to show his annoyance. He prefers the edge of the field, where the trees and brush below offer the security he'll need if a stranger or another dog shows up. He keeps his tail cautiously down. Not the blue, of course. The field is his parade ground, as with tail held high he **prances** along in perfect step. On wet days we'll retreat to the walkways and attractions next to the school. Here the cats explore the newly upgraded playground and check out the back side of bushes that line the school's brick walls.

6 The return home has its own routines. The doggie is always the first to want to head back. If we're on the field, the blue will make sure to come racing off it and leap down the hill toward the path, but not before scurrying up a tree or two, just to earn the usual praise. Big ruddy can't match him here, but don't write him off. At the start of our walk a few months back, he was focused on something in the ivy and didn't join us. But when we reached the end of our street I looked back and saw him dash out of the driveway and head toward us, 150 yards away. We waited for him near the field. As he approached I could see he had something in his mouth. It was a small bird, a gift he'd hunted up for us and carried all this distance. Even the doggie was touched.

[3] © The American Spectator, November 23, Vol. 37, No. 9, Wladyslaw Pleszczynski, "On the Cat Walk"

[4] **cattle prods:** a rod-shaped device used to poke or push cows to get them to move

[5] **mini-dachshund:** a breed of dog that is small and long with short legs. See the picture by the title.

[6] **abyssinian:** a breed of cats

[7] **ruddy:** reddish in color

16. Which of the following is the most accurate summary of this article?

- A. The grassy school field near Pleszczynski's home makes the perfect place for him to take his pets and let them play around. He has two cats who actually enjoy going on walks, and he also has one dog. Sometimes, if the weather is not good, the pet play on the playground instead of in the field.
- B. Pleszczynski depicts the importance of having a routine as a pet owner. He first explains why it is beneficial to spend time outside with animals. He then also explains how even cats can enjoy going on a walk. Cats and dogs might not typically get along but Pleszczynski's cats and dog are friendly.
- C. Pleszczynski has always had cats. One cat, when he lived in Indiana, was named Arthur. Now he has two cats (one red one, and one bluish one). He also has one dog, a mini-dachshund. The dog is very lazy and does not enjoy walking so Pleszczynski takes all his pets out together at the same time, and they play in a nearby open field.
- D. A long time pet owner, Pleszczynski currently has three pets, two cats and one dog. He likes to take the pets on sunset walks together; the cats motivate the dog to keep moving along. The pets enjoy different aspects of the walk, including running in the open field (the dog) and searching for mice (the cats). Walking brings all the pets together, and when they return home again, one cat offers a gift to the family.

17. Read this description from paragraph 1:

*Whereupon she'd freeze, and, nothing, not even cattle prods could get her to take another step.*

The reference to *cattle prods* connotes that the dog—

- A. acts like a cow, fearful and worried
  - B. stubbornly refuses to move
  - C. likes being pushed by his owner
  - D. prefers being treated like a farm animal
18. According to paragraph 2, what is the effect of the cats' presence on walks?
- A. Refusing to be left out, the dog begins to move.
  - B. The dog becomes frightened and wants to be held.
  - C. When they go outdoors, the cats and dog begin to fight.
  - D. The cats do everything they can to be the center of attention.
19. What does the third paragraph reveal about the author?
- A. that he is lonely without several pets
  - B. that he is knowledgeable about many animals
  - C. that he has been a long-time cat owner
  - D. that he does not let all his cats go outside

20. In paragraph 4, what is the effect of the cats checking the storm drains?
- A. The cats chase the mice they find through the streets.
  - B. The ruddy cat catches a bird he gives to his family.
  - C. The dog has a chance to be temporarily carried.
  - D. The dog and cats have a chance to play in the water.
21. In using the word *straggling* in paragraph 4, the author connotes that the ruddy cat—
- A. trails slowly behind the other pets
  - B. is not well-liked by the dog
  - C. avoids being near any other animals
  - D. does not enjoy being outside
22. Which line from the selection best depicts a primary difference between cats and dogs?
- A. *Her herding instinct does the jump-starting.*
  - B. *They live to be outdoors, as curious about their surroundings as the doggie is suspicious.*
  - C. *On wet days we'll retreat to the walkways and attractions next to the school.*
  - D. *If we're on the field, the blue will make sure to come racing off it and leap down the hill toward the path, but not before scurrying up a tree or two, just to earn the usual praise.*

23. Read this sentence from the text:

*Off goes the dog's leash and soon she's diving into the grass like a torpedo in search of a destroyer cat.*

This simile—

- A. depicts how playful the dog becomes in the field
  - B. reveals how the dog is aggressive and violent
  - C. equates the dog to a mighty weapon
  - D. emphasizes the dog's speed and strength
24. Why does the author include paragraph 5?
- A. to depict the unbreakable bond between his pets
  - B. to emphasize the importance of living near open space
  - C. to illustrate the differences in his pets' personalities
  - D. to justify why he spends time walking with his pets

25. Based on the description of the setting in paragraph 5, the reader can infer that—
- A. the field is located close to a busy street
  - B. the field is a safe place for the pets to play
  - C. the best fields for pet activity are connected to local schools
  - D. the neighborhood does not have any other open space
26. Based on the description of the blue cat, *aplomb*, in paragraph 5, most likely means—
- A. curiosity
  - B. fortune
  - C. concern
  - D. self-confidence
27. What is the meaning of the word *halfhearted* as it is used in paragraph 5?
- A. full of doubt
  - B. with caution
  - C. loving
  - D. without interest
28. What is the connotation of the word *prances* as it is used in paragraph 5?
- A. The cat *walks along carefully*.
  - B. The cat *parades about with pride*.
  - C. The cat *frantically jumps around*.
  - D. The cat *marches along like a soldier*.
29. Pleszczynski's main purpose in writing this article is to—
- A. narrate the enjoyable routines in his life as a pet owner
  - B. advertise the need for adopting stray animals
  - C. defend his expertise in animal behavior
  - D. celebrate the benefits of having cats over dogs

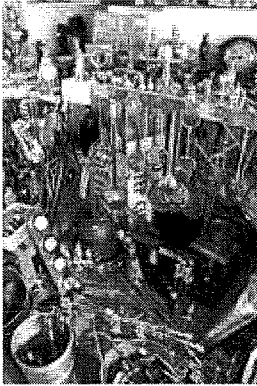
**Directions:** Use both “The Cat Who Thought She Was a Dog and the Dog Who Thought She Was a Cat” and “On the Cat Walk” to answer the following questions.

30. Both selections focus on which topic?
- A. the effects of poverty on family life
  - B. the importance of spending time outdoors
  - C. the destructive nature of pride and vanity
  - D. the behavior of animals that are kept as pets
31. What is a major difference between these two selections?
- A. The first selection focuses on the behavior of cats and the second focuses on the behavior of dogs.
  - B. The first selection is told as a fictional tale, while the second selection is personal narrative.
  - C. The first selection reveals how cats and dogs are never meant to be friends, but the second selection illustrates a family where the pets are close.
  - D. The first selection depicts a family that struggles to care for its pets, but the second selection focuses on a man who spoils his pets.

- How are Jan Skiba, from the tale, and Wladyslaw Pleszczynski, who wrote the article, similar?

1

**Directions:** Read the selection and answer the questions that follow. Use the conventions of standard written English to choose the best answer.



(1) "Oddities Await You in Clark's Curiosity Shop," read the brightly colored banner. (2) And the next line said, Knock before entering. (3) Devon had simply turned into the damp alley as a shortcut, and now he was standing under this strange sign. (4) Devon saw a door. (5) The door gaped open in front of him. (6) No light was visible. (7) Far off in the darkness, water was dripping.

(8) "Should I enter" Devon muttered to himself? (9) He thought about the banner's strange message. (10) It was all so mysterious! (11) Devon drew a breath and stepped through the doorway into the darkness without knocking. (12) At once he smelled many things. (13) These things were strange to him. (14) Devon moved through the darkness until he saw a glow of light spreading toward him. (16) Soon he was standing before a fountain. (17) Beyond that, the passage opened up into a large room. (18) It was filled with objects of all kinds.

(19) "Is there something I can do for you? a voice rang out. (20) Devon could see no one in the room, just piles and piles of stuff.

(21) "I saw your sign," Devon answered. (22) "I was just, well, I'm not really sure why I'm here," his voice trailed off. (23) Devon didn't know why he was standing in this strange place talking to this strange voice. (24) What had drawn him here? (25) He gazed up the length of a humongous wooden door while he ran his hand over its carved surface. (26) "Hello?" he called cautiously. (27) "Is this shop open?"

(28) Suddenly, fingers gripped his elbow. (29) Devon's eyes widened as he gasped loudly and spun around.

(30) "Come in hissed a gaunt, hunched little man," peering up at Devon. (31) "We've been expecting you and preparing some surprises."

(32) How can you expect me, Devon hesitated, "when I came by accident?"

(33) The little man laughed excitedly, we know everything about you!

(34) "But how?"

(35) "Ah" he cried. (36) "You will find out soon enough."

(37) "What is this place?" Devon tried again.

(38) "Well," the little man said, it is a home for forgotten things.



33. Which of the following, if any, shows the correct revision of sentence 1?
- A. "Oddities Await You in Clark's Curiosity Shop, read the brightly colored banner."
  - B. "Oddities Await You in Clark's Curiosity Shop" read the brightly colored banner.
  - C. Oddities Await You in Clark's Curiosity Shop, read the "brightly colored banner."
  - D. No revision is needed.
34. How should sentence 2 be revised to have correctly punctuated dialogue?
- A. And the next line said, "Knock before entering."
  - B. And the next line, said "Knock before entering."
  - C. And the next line said, knock before entering.
  - D. And the next line said, "knock before entering?"
35. Choose the correct way to punctuate the dialogue in sentence 8.
- A. "Should I enter? Devon muttered to himself."
  - B. "Should I enter," Devon muttered to himself.
  - C. "Should I enter?" Devon muttered to himself.
  - D. "Should I enter"? Devon muttered to himself.
36. Choose the correct way to punctuate the dialogue in line 19.
- A. "Is there something I can do for you?" a voice rang out.
  - B. "Is there something I can do for you?" a voice rang out."
  - C. Is there something I can do for you? A voice rang out.
  - D. "Is there something I can do for you?" "A voice rang out."
37. Which of the following sentences is not correctly punctuated for dialogue?
- A. sentence 21
  - B. sentence 22
  - C. sentence 26
  - D. sentence 27
38. How should sentence 30 be revised?
- A. "Come in?" hissed a gaunt, hunched little man, peering up at Devon."
  - B. "Come in," hissed a gaunt, hunched little man, peering up at Devon.
  - C. Come in hissed a gaunt, hunched little man, peering up at Devon.
  - D. "Come in", hissed a gaunt, hunched little man, "peering up at Devon".

39. Which of the following correctly punctuates Devon's confused response to the little man in sentence 32?
- A. How can you expect me, Devon hesitated, "when I came by accident?"
  - B. "How can you expect me," Devon hesitated, "when I came by accident?"
  - C. "How can you expect me," Devon hesitated, when I came by accident?
  - D. "How can you expect me", Devon hesitated, "when I came by accident"?
40. Choose the correct way to punctuate the dialogue in sentence 33.
- A. The little man laughed excitedly, we know everything about you!
  - B. The little man laughed excitedly, "we know everything about you?"
  - C. The little man laughed excitedly, "We know everything about you!"
  - D. The little man laughed excitedly "we know everything about you."
41. Which of the following sentences has incorrect punctuation in dialogue?
- A. sentence 34
  - B. sentence 35
  - C. sentence 36
  - D. sentence 37
42. Choose the correct way to punctuate the dialogue in sentence 38.
- A. "Well, the little man said, it is a home for forgotten things."
  - B. "Well" the little man, said "it is a home for forgotten things".
  - C. "Well," the little man said, "it is a home for forgotten things."
  - D. "Well, the little man said, "It is a home for forgotten things."