

1984

Multiple Choice Questions

PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 1-7

Carefully read the passage that begins on page 153 with, “In some ways she was far more acute than Winston” and ends at the bottom of page 156 and then select the best answer to the following questions.

1. Julia’s belief that the government of Oceania is firing missiles at its own people to keep them frightened is an example of:
 - A. hyperbole
 - B. anaphora
 - C. irony
 - D. foreshadowing
 - E. metaphor
2. Which of the following best describes the fundamental difference between how Julia’s and Winston’s attitudes evolved?
 - A. Julia pretends to be obedient to cover her rebellion.
 - B. Julia does not care about the difference between truth and lies.
 - C. Julia believes that the government would kill its own citizens.
 - D. Winston remembers airplanes before the advent of the Party.
 - E. Julia cannot remember Oceania ever having a different enemy.
3. Oxymoron is used in the paragraph that begins “Sometimes he talked to her...” on page 154 to
 - A. show the crucial nature of the evidence Winston had held.
 - B. inject sarcasm into the passage.
 - C. demonstrate how important truth is to Winston.
 - D. emphasize their helplessness against the Party.
 - E. express how much more intellectual Winston is than Julia.
4. Which rhetorical device appears in the sentence that begins “Every record has been destroyed...” on page 155?
 - A. onomatopoeia
 - B. hyperbole
 - C. asyndeton
 - D. anaphora
 - E. assonance

5. Which sentence best states the difference between Winston's and Julia's motives for rebelling against the Party?
- A. Winston is rebelling to achieve personal satisfaction, while Julia is aiming for more abstract goals.
 - B. Winston refuses to use existing organizations to further his rebellion, while Julia is happy to use the Junior Anti-Sex League.
 - C. Julia wants to gain personal revenge against the Party, while Winston is persisting for the memory of his mother.
 - D. Winston would like to enter the Inner Party, while Julia is happy where she is in the Party system.
 - E. Julia is happy to achieve sensual satisfaction, while Winston desires a more intellectual level of dissidence.
6. The effect of the simile that closes this passage is that it
- A. shows how vacuous the minds of most Party members have to be.
 - B. expresses how willing Party members are to adopt Party policies.
 - C. demonstrates the universal nature of the Party's distortion of reality.
 - D. highlights the boredom that Party members feel for current events.
 - E. emphasizes the level of deception that is practiced by the Party.
7. Based on this passage, which of the following best summarizes the role of the Thought Police?
- A. To keep Party members in line with official doctrine
 - B. To intimidate Party members who might feel like rebelling in private
 - C. To determine the veracity of each member's appearance of orthodoxy
 - D. To rob Party members of any sense of privacy
 - E. To watch every minute of every Party member's existence

PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 8-13

Carefully read the passage that begins on page 188 with, “The primary aim of modern warfare...” and ends on the top of page 193, with, “...with Oceania the undisputed master of the entire world.” Then select the best answer to the following questions.

8. Which of the following words BEST describes the tone of this passage?
 - A. ironic
 - B. clinical
 - C. depressed
 - D. outraged
 - E. resigned

9. According to this passage, the great irony of the machine age is that machines
 - A. made it easier for people to destroy one another.
 - B. developed more quickly than people could learn how to use them correctly.
 - C. could have made people too equal to remain under the power of the governments that financed those machines.
 - D. would eventually develop an intelligence that would soon begin to threaten governmental stability.
 - E. ended up making people work even harder than they had during the agrarian age.

10. What is the effect of the “wheels of industry” metaphor at the bottom of page 190?
 - A. To show how important the automobile has been to Oceania’s success
 - B. To express the sense of constant motion that abounds in Airstrip One
 - C. To suggest that industry represents constant progress
 - D. To show that an economy requires careful planning
 - E. To assert how transportation generates real wealth

11. According to this passage, the function of wealth is to
 - A. create an underclass that remains “stupefied by poverty.”
 - B. permit its owners to have time for leisure.
 - C. keep power in the “hands of a small privileged caste.”
 - D. create jealousy, envy, and chaos.
 - E. give its owners the opportunity to demand a share in power.

12. According to this passage, which of the following BEST summarizes the reason that Oceania is constantly at war?
 - A. A nation at war is more likely to be willing to sacrifice material comforts.
 - B. War creates the schizophrenic balance of diligence and fanaticism.
 - C. Party members are more likely to be competent with victory on the line.
 - D. The news will seem less frightening if it begins with good news from the war front.
 - E. People who are not at war will be more willing to perform menial labor for their government.

13. The idea of *doublethink* best fits the definition of which literary device?
- A. aphorism
 - B. hyperbole
 - C. anachronism
 - D. paradox
 - E. metonymy

PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 14-20

Carefully read the passage that begins, “A Party member is expected...,” on page 211, and ends with “...to arrest the course of history” on page 214. Then select the best answer to the questions below

14. In the first paragraph of this passage, what two literary devices could be said to be working against one another?
- A. irony and simile
 - B. syntax and diction
 - C. diction and tone
 - D. metaphor and simile
 - E. anaphora and diction
15. Which device best describes the idea of the Two Minutes Hate?
- A. paradox
 - B. metaphor
 - C. personification
 - D. sarcasm
 - E. euphemism
16. *Crimestop* can best be described as the
- A. ability to resist temptation.
 - B. instinctive ability to keep thoughts a secret.
 - C. power to pretend that one is thinking what one is not.
 - D. intrinsic shutting down of the brain before committing heresy.
 - E. constant vigilance about the activities of others.
17. What do the two definitions of *blackwhite* have in common?
- A. They both require insolence.
 - B. They both refer to factual disputes.
 - C. They both are used to jeopardize enemies.
 - D. They both require the ability of *crimestop*.
 - E. They both are lies.
18. According to the passage, how does the elimination of the past also eliminate dissidence?
- A. Eliminating the past makes the Party member more hopeful for the future.
 - B. Maintaining a constant enemy gives the Party more focus.
 - C. The Party has managed to banish memory from its members' minds.
 - D. If the Party were ever wrong, that would be a fatal sign of weakness.
 - E. Longing for the past would keep the focus from production.

19. Which of the following could be said to be the closest similarity between the principles of *doublethink* and those of our own modern media?
- A. celebrities endorsing products they do not actually use
 - B. political leaders making campaign promises they do not intend to keep
 - C. news reports showing juxtaposing footage of soldiers in combat with their families at home
 - D. advertisements showing fit and healthy people consuming unhealthy products
 - E. magazines selling advertising space in the same issue to political opponents
20. What best describes the meaning of *arrest* as it appears near the bottom of page 214?
- A. to stop
 - B. to end
 - C. to control
 - D. to imprison
 - E. to condemn