**A Long Way Gone Chapters 1 - 7**

Directions: after reading pages 1 – 48, read each question carefully. Then, write the letter of your answer choice next to the question number.

1. “On our way through the quiet and almost barren town, which now seemed unfamiliar, we saw rotten pots of food that had been left behind” (Beah 27)

Based on the context clues provided in this passage, you can infer that the word *barren* means….

1. Beautiful
2. Deserted
3. Populated
4. Successful

2. “My tattered crepes are soaked with blood, which seems to be running down my army shorts” (Beah 18).

Based on the context clues provided in this passage, you can infer that the word *crepes* means….

1. Shoes
2. Shorts
3. Shirt
4. Socks

*Read the passage below and answer questions 3 & 4.*

“One boy among the last batch to cross the clearing was too slow, because he carried a big bag of things he had gathered from his house…I saw him pulling on the bag, which was stuck between the stumps. We ran as fast as we could until we lost the rebels…the boy who caused the rebels to spot us didn’t make it to the first crowded village we reached” (Beah 28-29)

3. Based on the information provided in this passage, you can infer that…

1. the boy was able to pay the rebels off with the contents of the bag
2. the boy was caught or killed by the rebels
3. the boy gave up on the bag and left it behind
4. the boy was secretly a spy for the rebels

4. Beah likely includes this story to emphasize

1. he learned that valuables aren’t worth your life
2. he was jealous that he wasn’t able to bring a bag of his own items
3. the rebels wanted possessions more than they wanted recruits
4. his bitterness that the landscape seemed to be aiding the rebels

5. Why was the return trip back to Mattru Jong (p 29) to get the hidden money wasted?

1. The boys were unable to locate their parents.
2. The boys were captured and branded rebel soldiers.
3. The boys found that money no longer had any value to buy supplies.
4. The boys pulled up the floorboard only to realize the money had been stolen in a raid.

6. “Before the war a young man wouldn’t have dared to talk to anyone older in such a rude manner. We grew up in a culture that demanded good behavior from everyone, and especially for the young. Young people were required to respect their elders and everyone in the community” (Beah 33).

Beah most likely includes this passage

1. To persuade the reader sympathize with the rebels cause and their frustrations
2. To show the reader how willing the captured boys were to join the rebels
3. To tell the reader why the rebels had chosen to commit violent acts against older people
4. To emphasize that the rebels aren’t just rebelling against the government, but culture as well

7. “‘You left Mattru Jong because you don’t like us.’ He put his gun on the old man’s forehead and continued. ‘You left because you are against our cause as freedom fighters. Right?’ The old man closed his eyes tightly and began to sob. What cause? I thought. I used the only freedom I had then, my thought. They couldn’t see it.”

Beah most likely includes this passage

1. To emphasize the irony that the rebels call themselves freedom fighters but have denied their captives the freedom of speech.
2. To emphasize the cultural differences between the younger generations and the older generations.
3. To show the reader that Beah is summoning the courage to attack the rebels and save the old man’s life.
4. To hint to the reader that if the boys can just get out of Mattru Jong, they will be safe.

8. How do the boys escape from the rebels?

1. They run away when the rebels are distracted by gunfire coming from the village.
2. They over power the rebels because there were six boys and only one rebel.
3. They sneak out in the middle of the night and hide in the forest.
4. The old man distracts the rebels by standing up to them, providing the boys a chance to make a run for it.

9. “The rebels now faced us and announced that they were going to select some people among us to be recruited, as it was the sole reason for their patrol. They ordered everyone to line up: men, women, even children younger than I. they walked up and down the line trying to make eye contact with people. First, they chose Khalilou, and then myself, then a few others. Each person that was chosen was asked to stand in a different line facing the previous one. Junior wasn’t chosen, and I stood facing him on the other side of the crowd, on my way to becoming a rebel. I looked at him, but he avoided eye contact, putting his head down. It seemed as if our worlds were different now and our connection was breaking” (Beah 34).

Beah most likely includes this passage to

1. Emphasize that the rebels were really disorganized in their recruitment process.
2. Show the reader that the rebels successfully got new recruits by breaking family bonds.
3. Persuade the reader that Khalilou would be a better recruit for them than himself or Junior.
4. Show the reader that the rebels successfully got new recruits by intimidating them with eye contact.

10. The following is an example of what kind of imagery?

“The huge men pushed us to the ground in front of them and tied our feet with strong ropes. Then our hands were pulled behind our backs until our elbows touched, making our chests tight from the pressure” (Beah 38).

1. Taste
2. Touch
3. Sound
4. Smell

11. What is the overall tone of this passage?

“People were terrified of boys our age. Some had heard rumors about young boys being forced by rebels to kill their families and burn their villages. These children now patrolled in special units, killing and maiming citizens. There were those who had been victims of these terrors and carried fresh scars to show for it” (Beah 37)

1. disappointment
2. indifference
3. neutral
4. horror

*Read the passage below and answer questions 12 & 13*

“Slowly, we walked on a path through a thick forest. The trees hesitantly swayed with the quiet wind. The sky looked as if it was filled with smoke, endless gray smoke that made the sun dull.”

12. The overall setting could symbolize…

1. a temporary safe haven for the weary
2. a new home for the boys
3. a positive future
4. the lawlessness of their current society

13. What mood does this imagery create?

1. Disgust
2. Hopeful
3. Hopelessness
4. Peaceful

14. On page 44, line 5, Beah uses the word “oblivious” when describing the imam leading prayer in the mosque in order to

1. to show the reader how old the imam was and that he was hard of hearing
2. emphasize the imam’s emotional and spiritual dedication to his performance
3. to explain to the reader why the crowd did not bother trying to save the imam
4. to tell the reader the religious rituals of the people who lived in Kamator

15. Which of the following quotes from page 45 is an example of imagery?

1. “I could see the pain he had felt by looking at the way his teeth were bared.”
2. “We stayed with them for two weeks, two weeks that felt like months.”
3. “Each day went by very slowly as I busied myself thinking about what other possibilities lay ahead.”
4. “My father held a ceremony to less our new home.”