PART I: KEY TERMS
Directions: Select 8 of the following 10 terms/concepts. Write at least 4-sentences about each term/concept that you choose. In each answer, provide a definition or history of the term, a specific example from one of the literary texts we have read and a brief explanation of how the example you cite illustrates the term. Your examples can come from any text except the commercials. Above or next to each answer write the term in all caps. (5 points each)

EXAMPLE:
Term: Theory of correspondences

Model answer: A theory of correspondences was first introduced in the 18th century by Swedish scientist and philosopher Emanuel Swedenborg and later developed by Ralph Waldo Emerson in his essay “Nature.” The theory proposed that natural phenomena had spiritual as well as material significance. Emerson uses this idea as a way to create connections in his writing between inner and outer, microcosm and macrocosm, and most importantly between nature and spirit. Emerson emphasizes this correspondence between nature and spirit when he metaphorically claims that nature “always wears the colors of the spirit.”

Terms to choose from: bioregionalism; ecocentrism; environmental justice; fable; georgic; mise en scène; picturesque; postmodernism; sublime; transcendentalism

1. 

2.
PART II: SHORT ANSWER
Directions: Answer each question below; answers will vary from one word to several sentences in length.

10. Where does the play *Salmon is Everything* take place? (1 pt)

11. In what century and decade was Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring* published? (1 pt)

12. What was the name of the company that printed a harsh rebuke to Carson’s *Silent Spring*, titled “A Desolate Year”? (1 pt)
13. What are three genres that Rachel Carson employs in *Silent Spring*? (3 pts)

14. Who was Cesar Chavez and why is he important to understanding the novel *Under the Feet of Jesus*? (1 pt)

15. In what area of California does Viramontes’ novel *Under the Feet of Jesus* take place? (1 pt)

16. What are two primary stylistic features of postmodernism that Viramontes’ uses in *Under the Feet of Jesus*? (2 pts)

Questions 17a-17c refer to the following passage:
“She tried to imagine herself with the ball of a hammer, pulling the resistant long rusted nails out of the woodsheat walls. The nails would screech and the wood would moan and she would pull the veins out and the woodsheat wall would collapse like a toothless mouth. Nothing would be left except a hole in the baked dirt so wide it would make one wonder how anything could be so empty”

17a. Who is the “she” in this passage? (1 pt)

17b. Where specifically does the imaginative action of this passage take place? (1 pt)
17c. In about 3 to 4 sentences explain how this passage’s use of imagery illustrates some of the thematic or stylistic concerns of the larger work that this passage comes from. Cite specific details from the passage to support your answer. (3 pts.)

Questions 18a-18d refer to the following passage:

“The face of Nature may be compared to a yielding surface, with ten thousand sharp wedges packed close together and driven inwards by incessant blows, sometimes one wedge being struck, and then another with greater force.”

18a. Who wrote this passage? (1 pt)

18c. What natural process is being described in this passage? (1 pt)

18d. In about 3 to 4 sentences explain how this passage’s use of metaphor illustrates some of the thematic or stylistic concerns of the larger work that this passage comes from. Cite specific details from the passage to support your answer. (3 pts)
PART III: ESSAY

Directions: Write an essay of 4-5 body paragraphs plus a short introduction and short conclusion in response to one of the topics below. Each paragraph should offer a topic sentence with a claim that develops your thesis. Each paragraph should also include analysis of specific examples or quotations (i.e. close reading) to support your claims. Also, please circle the topic you are responding to. (20 pts)

Topic 1: Lawrence Buell has noted that "we live our lives by metaphors, narratives, and modes that have become deceptively transparent" and because of this literature can be a "decisive force for or against environmental change." Choosing any three (3) of the works we have read this term, discuss by citing specific examples from these texts what you think the role of literature can be in working for or against environmental change. Or in other words, using Buell’s claim about metaphors, narratives, and tropes as a starting point, think about how literary works attempt to intervene in real world issues and what literature offers us for understanding environmental issues that other modes of representation or other modes of thinking cannot provide? (Note: make sure to consider not just the content of works, but also style, genre, form, etc)

Topic 2: Near the beginning of the essay “Nature” (1836), Emerson writes, “Standing on the bare ground, —my head bathed by the blithe air and uplifted into infinite space, —all mean egotism vanishes. I become a transparent eyeball; I am nothing; I see all; the currents of the Universal Being circulate through me; I am part or parcel of God.” Focusing closely on the language and imagery of this passage, and on what happens to the speaker in it, try to define the kind of nature experience it describes. To what extent do experiences like this one recur in the work of other writers we have read this term? Choosing any two (2) of the authors we have read this semester in addition to Emerson, show by citing specific examples how they describe the experience of perceiving and knowing nature and how such experiences are similar to and different from the moment that Emerson describes. (Note: make sure to consider not just the content of works, but also style, genre, form, etc)

Topic 3: Writing about the pastoral, an important ecocritic explained that “no other trope or mode is so deeply entrenched in Western culture, or so deeply problematic for environmentalism, yet still so prevalent in environmental discourses today.” We have encountered many literary texts this term that engage to various degrees with the pastoral mode. Choosing any three (3) of the literary works we have read this term, discuss by citing specific examples from these texts how the pastoral mode has changed over the years. Discuss how these various literary texts put the pastoral to different uses and explain how your interpretations of these texts either support or contradict the claim that the pastoral is “deeply problematic” for environmental thought. (Note: make sure to consider not just the content of works, but also style, genre, form, etc)