

**Directions:** The questions below refer to the story “The Fog Horn” in issue 8 of *READ*. Select the best answer for each question. For questions requiring written answers, use the blank lines or a separate piece of paper.

**1. (understanding characterization)**

Which of the following groups of adjectives best describes McDunn?

- a. philosophical, observant, empathetic
- b. hard-hearted, suspicious, humorless
- c. fearful, nervous, emotional

**2. (understanding setting)**

Where does this story take place?

- a. on an island in one of the Great Lakes
- b. on a rocky island in Lonesome Bay
- c. on a remote island in the South Pacific

**3. (understanding figurative language)**

This phrase from the story is an example of what type of figurative language? *to startle the gulls away like decks of scattered cards*

- a. metaphor
- b. simile
- c. personification

**4. (recalling details)**

How far out from the coast is the lighthouse island?

- a. one mile
- b. two miles
- c. 10 miles

**5. (deriving meaning from context)**

As the monster wails at the lighthouse tower, McDunn says, “*That’s life for you. Someone always waiting for someone who never comes home. Always someone loving some thing more than that thing loves them.*”

What do you make of that statement? Why does McDunn make that observation when he does?

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**6. (making assumptions)**

Why does the monster destroy the lighthouse?

- a. The fog horn’s constant sound has been driving the animal crazy because it reminds the beast that it is alone on Earth.
- b. The beast is trying to embrace the lighthouse because the animal thinks the tower is another monster.
- c. When McDunn turns off the horn, the beast interprets the silence as rejection by the “other monster” and becomes enraged.

**7. (understanding character motivation)**

At the story’s end, how does the narrator, Johnny, feel?

- a. sad
- b. afraid
- c. relieved

**8. (understanding literary devices)**

“The Fog Horn” is full of imagery—references to sensory perceptions that help the reader “see” and “feel” the story.

Here is one example of imagery: *Feeling like two birds in the gray sky, McDunn and I sent the light touching out, red, then white, then red again, to eye the lonely ships.*

The references to standpoint (high in the sky like birds) and colors engage the reader in visualizing the story. Imagery can also involve the other senses as well. Find two examples of imagery in the story, and write them here.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

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b. \_\_\_\_\_

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