# Unit 13: The Oyster and the Pearl (Play by William Saroyan)

49 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

**1.** "The Oyster and the Pearl" is a
A. novel B. poem
**C. one-act play** D. short story

**2.** "The Oyster and the Pearl" was written by
**A. William Saroyan** B. William Wordsworth
C. Langston Hughes D. Paulo Coelho

**3.** William Saroyan was an
A. English poet **B. Armenian-American writer**
C. Pakistani novelist D. French playwright

**4.** Saroyan won an Academy Award for his story
A. My Name Is Aram B. The Time of Your Life
C. Inhale Exhale **D. The Human Comedy**

**5.** The play is set in the barber shop of Harry Van Dusen in
A. San Francisco B. New York
**C. O.K.-by-the-Sea, California** D. Hollywood

**6.** Harry Van Dusen is a
A. teacher B. watch repairer
C. writer **D. barber**

**7.** Harry always wears a
A. white jacket **B. hat of some sort**
C. mask D. tie

**8.** Clay is giving Harry a
**A. haircut** B. book C. shave D. massage

**9.** Harry's philosophy of life is
A. work hard always B. save every dollar
**C. the take-it-easy way** D. never stop moving

**10.** Harry bought the barber shop for
A. five hundred dollars **B. seventy-five dollars**
C. eighty dollars D. three hundred dollars

**11.** Clay wants money in order to
**A. get his father to come home** B. buy toys
C. go to Hollywood D. buy a boat

**12.** Clay's family put an advertisement in
A. a letter B. the television
C. the radio **D. the newspaper**

**13.** Before moving, Clay's family had picked cotton in
A. Hollywood **B. Kern County**
C. Salinas D. San Francisco

**14.** Miss McCutcheon came from
A. Hollywood B. New York
**C. San Francisco** D. Salinas

**15.** Miss McCutcheon asked Harry for a
**A. poodle haircut** B. dye
C. massage D. shave

**16.** Miss McCutcheon thought the children were interested only in
A. money B. books
C. music **D. games and the sea**

**17.** Harry said the people of O.K.-by-the-Sea were all
A. unfriendly **B. poor but the richest he had known**
C. rich D. lazy

**18.** The Judge says the beach is not what it used to be because the
A. children are too many
B. sea is dry
**C. quality of the stuff the sea washes up is not good**
D. tourists have come

**19.** The Judge is a
**A. beachcomber** B. writer
C. barber D. teacher

**20.** Harry planned to get _____ to Clay for the oyster.
A. three thousand dollars B. thirty dollars
C. three dollars **D. three hundred dollars**

**21.** Clark Larrabee gave Harry _____ to hand to Clay.
A. ten dollars **B. thirty dollars**
C. three dollars D. three hundred dollars

**22.** Clark Larrabee had been working in
A. San Francisco B. Hollywood
C. New York **D. Salinas**

**23.** The man in the barber shop was a
**A. writer** B. doctor C. salesman D. teacher

**24.** The writer said he wanted the whole oyster because
A. he was hungry
B. he was a pearl dealer
**C. he did not think the pearl had stopped growing**
D. he liked shells

**25.** Harry gave the writer a free
A. shave B. haircut C. massage **D. hot towel**

**26.** After selling the oyster, Clay was told by Harry to
**A. give the money to his mother** B. go to Hollywood
C. buy a boat D. spend it on sweets

**27.** Miss McCutcheon believed there was
A. a coin in the oyster **B. no pearl in the oyster**
C. gold in the oyster D. a pearl in the oyster

**28.** Harry said Clay believed there was a pearl because
A. Wozzeck said so B. he saw it
**C. people believe things to keep them going** D. the teacher told him

**29.** Clark came back home after seeing
**A. the classified ad in the paper** B. Clay on the beach
C. the oyster D. a letter from Fay

**30.** Harry told Clark the whole thing about the oyster was
A. a secret to hide
B. a serious business
**C. just having a little fun with the new teacher**
D. a crime

**31.** The main themes of the play include hope, community and
A. greed **B. the pursuit of happiness**
C. war D. revenge

**32.** "Bygones" are
A. future events B. presents
C. toys **D. things that happened in the past**

**33.** "Ambition" means
A. fear B. laziness
**C. a strong desire to achieve something** D. luck

**34.** "Imitation" means
**A. something that looks real but isn't** B. rare
C. expensive D. genuine

**35.** "Cultivated" (pearls) means
A. wild
**B. grown or raised under controlled conditions**
C. stolen
D. found on beach

**36.** In indirect speech, a wh-question uses
A. "if" always B. "that" and question word order
C. no change **D. no "that" and statement word order**

**37.** Direct: She asked, "Where are you going?" Indirect:
A. She asked where are you going. B. She asked where was I going.
**C. She asked where I was going.** D. She asked that where I was going.

**38.** Direct: She asked, "When will you arrive?" Indirect:
A. She asked when I will arrive. **B. She asked when I would arrive.**
C. She asked when did I arrive. D. She asked when will I arrive.

**39.** Yes/No questions in indirect speech use
**A. "if" or "whether"** B. "that"
C. "what" D. "how"

**40.** Direct: She asked, "Do you like chocolate?" Indirect:
A. She asked do I like chocolate.
B. She asked if do I like chocolate.
C. She asked that I liked chocolate.
**D. She asked if I liked chocolate.**

**41.** Direct: They asked, "Did you see the movie?" Indirect:
A. They asked if did I see the movie.
B. They asked that I had seen the movie.
**C. They asked if I had seen the movie.**
D. They asked if I saw the movie did.

**42.** In indirect speech, "can" changes to
A. must **B. could** C. may D. can

**43.** In indirect speech, "must" changes to
**A. had to (or must)**
B. may
C. will
D. should

**44.** In indirect speech, "today" changes to
A. yesterday B. tomorrow C. now **D. that day**

**45.** In indirect speech, "here" changes to
A. here B. this **C. there** D. that

**46.** In indirect speech, "these" changes to
A. these B. that C. this **D. those**

**47.** In indirect speech, "ago" changes to
**A. before** B. after C. ago D. since

**48.** In indirect speech, "next year" changes to
A. last year
**B. the following year**
C. this year
D. next year

**49.** In indirect speech, "last week" changes to
A. last week
B. next week
C. this week
**D. the week before**