SINCLAIR LEWIS'S
MAIN STREET
PART ONE. Make a circle around the item (a, b, c, or d) which best completes each unfinished sentence.

1. The theme of **Main Street** is a detailed portrayal of the mediocrity of the American small town, the narrow-mindedness, and ...... .
   a) lack of vision of its inhabitants
   b) cruelty of its inhabitants
   c) its low social condition of life
   d) aridity of the land

2. The ...... of the story is Gopher Prairie. As a matter of fact, if is Sauk Center, Minnesota, where Sinclair Lewis grew up.
   a) theme
   b) setting
   c) mood
   d) denouement

3. The story of **Main Street** begins in ...... and shifts briefly to Washington, D.C. in the latter part of the book.
   a) New York
   b) Boston
   c) Minneapolis
   d) Philadelphia

4. The story is told in the third person, ...... being the central figure, though her husband or Vida Sherwin occasionally takes the centre of the stage.
a) Bea Sorenson
b) Erik Valborg
c) Miles Bjornstam
d) Carol Kennicort

5. In **Main Street**, Sinclair Lewis uses background liberally, with ...... making his narrative graphic.
   a) figures of speech
   b) satire
   c) irony
   d) Biblical allusions

6. On close reading, the reader is aware that . . . . . is the keynote of **Main Street**.
   a) realism
   b) social criticism
   c) romanticism
   d) naturalism

7. Sinclair was one of the “angry young men” of his ...... . He called attention to the faults and shortcomings of people and places, but he didn’t propose a definite or rational cure.
   a) tradition
   b) social positions
   c) own generation and locale
   d) own way of life

8. Sinclair Lewis criticized *manners, morals, institutions, and city planning; he revolted against the imitative quality and conventionality of many of the novelists of his time.
   a) cost of living
   b) education
   c) etiquettes and welfare
   d) social conditions
9. Sinclair Lewis, as the reader may perceive, did not accept the theory that ..., but believed that the individual should be strong enough to overcome odds and to fight off pressures.
   a) mankind is in the clutch of circumstance
   b) man is born to defeat
   c) man is a victim of his own imagination
   d) man is a dreg of civilization

10. By and large, Sinclair Lewis is famous for ..., which holds persons, modes of living, or institutions up to ridicule with the intention of making people laugh until a change is made.
   a) his irony
   b) his satire
   c) his sense of humour
   d) his attack

11. In Main Street, though the town of Gopher Prairie is surrounded with the beautiful scenery and fine farming lands, it is a blot on the Minnesota landscape. Its people are without vision or ....
   a) good ideas
   b) imagination
   c) benevolence and sincerity
   d) the appreciation of the finer things of life

12. Sinclair Lewis, ..., portrayed the small, deadening American towns in terms accurate but unflattering. For example, he speaks of the citizens of Gopher Prairie as:

   "A savorless people, gulping tasteless food, and sitting afterwards, coatless and thoughtless, in rocking chairs prickly with inane decorations, listening to mechanical music, saying mechanical things about the excellence of Ford automobiles, and viewing themselves the greatest race in the world."
a) a reporter  
b) a realist  
c) a romanticist  
d) a materialist

13. On thorough reading and thinking, the reader is conscious that Lewis' humour is often of the sarcastic sort, based on ______ .
   a) thorough understanding  
   b) shades of meaning  
   c) the foibles of mankind  
   d) the avarice and generosity of man

14. In terms of local colour, Sinclair Lewis' flair for minute detail is of tremendous significance because the reader feels that he has actually seen Gopher Prairie in all its unattractiveness and known ______ .
   a) its high standards of life  
   b) its happiness and sorrow  
   c) its idealism  
   d) its narrow-minded and complacent citizens

15. Carol Milford is a graduate of "santimonious" ______ with a year of additional study in a Chicago library school.
   a) Blodgett College  
   b) Columbia Teaching College  
   c) Maryland Technical College  
   d) New York Training College

16. Carol Milford works as a librarian in St. Paul, Minnesota, for ______ before she marries Dr. Will Kennicott, of Gopher Prairie.
   a) one year  
   b) one year and a half  
   c) two years  
   d) three years
17. Carol Milford is a rebel against . . . . . and one factor in her decision to accept Kennicott is the opportunity to make over a *planless* middle west prairie town.
   a) modes of living and religion
   b) tradition and etiquettes
   c) education and erudition
   d) ugliness and conformity

18. In *Main Street*, the story proper begins when, after a honeymoon in the Colorado Mountains, the Kennicotts approach Gopher Prairie . . . .
   a) by bus
   b) by *car*
   c) by *coach*
   d) on the train

19. In the drab town, Gopher Prairie, are three thousand dull people, in a social strata ranging from Swede farmer to bank president. Main Street has two storey brick shops flanked by *Fords* and lumber wagons.
   a) There is no park to rest the eyes at all.
   b) There are only two parks near Main Road.
   c) Shops and departments open only in the morning.
   d) There are two supermarkets with all kinds of foodstuff.

20. The Kennicott family home is . . . . The prairie, vast and empty, stretches away on every side.
   a) beautiful and modern
   b) only a shack
   c) old but up-to-dated
   d) outdated and stuffy
21. ..... and realism begins when Carol takes a thirty-minute walk, inspecting the town, north and south, east and west. It is then that she realizes the shabbiness surrounding her.
   a) Life begins  
   b) Dreams end  
   c) Hope for renovation begins  
   d) Idealism and reality start

22. Carol’s first social evening is a disappointment, for she finds the conversation of both men and women ..... . She tries to introduce something different but in vain.
   a) tranquil and solemn  
   b) personal and trivial  
   c) too deep and complex  
   d) general and businesslike

23. On the way home, Dr. Kennicott reprimands her and warns her not to ..... .
   a) speak to old people  
   b) speak about money  
   c) shock people by her words  
   d) show anger and hatred in society

24. As time goes on, Carol makes one attempt after another to enlist the help of others in uplifting Gopher Prairie. An early project is the formation of ..... which functions just long enough to present one mediocre production, The Girl from Kankakee.
   a) the Thanatopsis club  
   b) the dramatic club  
   c) the seventeen club  
   d) the Arts club
25. Carol becomes a member of the Jolly Seventeen, a bridge club composed of... She also joins the Thanatopsis Club, a literary organization, and tries to change the club programs, which are stilted and superficial.
   a) old men
   b) spinsters
   c) an elite group of young married women
   d) a group of poets

26. Carol’s appointment to the library board gives her a chance to express her opinions about books and reading, but her ideas are not welcomed by the local librarians, whose policy is...
   a) to lend books to anyone within two weeks
   b) to keep books clean by discouraging readers
   c) to find fault with readers
   d) to save money as much as they can for their own sakes.

27. After the Kennicotts’ child, is born, Carol feels that her motherhood hems her in more than ever.
   a) Smail
   b) Thimoty
   c) Hugh
   d) Small

28. Carol’s anxiety increases when the Smails, relatives of Dr. Kennicott, come to live in Gopher Prairie and are a constant irritant because of their critical attitude toward Carol and their interference with...
   a) her husband
   b) her child
   c) her mode of living
   d) her household affairs
29. Parallel with the story of the Kennicotts is that of Bea Sorenson, who becomes the wife of Miles Bjornstam.
   a) a free-thinking Swede
   b) a German banker
   c) a French car dealer
   d) a narrow-minded businessman

30. The wedded life between Bea and Miles ends in tragedy, for Bea and her child, Olaf.
   a) are kidnapped
   b) are shot dead
   c) die “in the fire
   d) die of a fever

31. Miles cannot put up with the blame on his wife’s and child’s death, he, still cynical, leaves Gopher Prairie for.
   a) Boston
   b) England
   c) France
   d) Canada

32. Carol’s closest woman friend is . . . . . . a high school teacher, who later marries Raymond Wutherspoon. . . . . . is as domestic and conservative as Carol is nonconformist.
   a) Vida Sherwin; Vida
   b) Luke Dawson; Luke
   c) Cy Bogart; Cy
   d) Ella Stowbody; Ella

33. Raymond, largely because of Vida’s influence, blossoms out after marriage. He returns from the army to become the manager of . . . . . . the highest class store in Gopher Prairie.
   a) Ford Company
b) Lumber Company
c) the Bensons Company
d) the Bon Ton

34. Carol is attracted to a lawyer who has ideas similar to hers, though he has waited so long to express them that he is now a victim of “Village Virus.”
   a) Guy Pollock
   b) Erik Valborg
   c) Whittier Smail
   d) Champ Perry

35. Gopher Prairie’s multimillionaire native son, comes home for a visit and makes advances to Carol. She repels him with disgust.
   a) Erik Valborg
   b) Percy Bresnahem
   c) Whittier Smail
   d) Guy Pollock

36. The only serious extra-marital love affair in Main Street is that between Carol and a tailor’s assistant five years younger than she.
   a) Whittier Smail
   b) Guy Pollock
   c) Erik Valborg
   d) Percy Bresnahem

37. It is Dr. Kennicott that puts a stop to the romance and makes plain to his wife the kind of life she would lead if married to the son of a Swedish farmer. abruptly leaves Gopher Prairie
   a) Whittier Smail; by plane
   b) Guy Pollock; by car
   c) Erik Valborg; on the Minneapolis train
   d) Percy Bresnahem; in his sport car

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38. Another episode which, increases sensation is about a young high school teacher, who becomes involved with a pupil, Cy Bogart, at a barn dance. She is the centre of a storm of disapproval and intolerance. Like Bjornstam and Valborg, leaves town.

   a) Dave Dyer; Dave; by bus
   b) Miles Bjornstam; Miles; on the train
   c) Harry Haydock; Harry; by plane
   d) Fern Mullins; Fern; on the train

39. Finally, the reader sees that Carol takes . . . . . . She leaves Kennicott and spends almost two years working in Washington during World War I.

   a) the plane herself
   b) the bus herself
   c) the train herself
   d) the car herself

40. Though she enjoys the cultural opportunities of the city, Carol is willing after a time to return to her husband and . . . . .

   a) her hometown
   b) Boston
   c) Minnesota
   d) Gopher Prairie

41. While she is not preoccupied, Carol often realizes that she has raged at individuals when . . . . . are really to blame and that she is beaten, she has kept her original faith.

   a) institutions
   b) mores of life
   c) influential surroundings
   d) h'er desires and her ego

42. By comparison between Dr. Kennicott and Carol, readers understand well when Dr. Kennicott's final remarks reveal that he is greatly concerned with the . . . . . while Carol is with the remote future.
43. At the end of the story, the gap between Dr. Kennicott, husband, and Carol, wife, is still wide though Carol has already gone back to Gopher Prairie. It is logical to say that this novel really ends in . . . . . .

a) close harmony
b) good understanding between husband and wife
c) an impasse
d) sorrow and gloom

44. Sinclair Lewis introduces his heroine, Carol, a rebellious girl representing ......, as a typical of “the eternal aching comedy of expectant youth.”

a) a dreg of civilization
b) a slave of materialism
c) the tormented heart caused by devotion to materials
d) the spirit of the American Middlewest

45. If reading thoroughly, the reader will see that the Lewis satire appears early in Main Street. Lewis reveals the small denominational college with its inhibitions, the ugliness of the prairie towns, and ...... .

a) the uninspired thinking of most of Carol’s contemporaries.
b) the broad-mindedness of its people.
c) the enthusiasm of its people to literature.
d) the ability of its people to adapt themselves to the changing town.

46. Carol stands out from the rest of the Blodgett student body because of ...... and her interest in reform. Her family background is brought in to explain her intellectual freedom, her early reading tastes, and her interest in a career of town planning.
47. a) her wisdom
   b) her generosity
   c) her sympathy
   d) her originality of thought

   47. ______ are the names of the authors on whom Carol has a deep impression.

   a) Balzac, Rabelais and Malcolm X
   b) Balzac, Hugo, and Rabelais
   c) Balzac, Rabelais and Thoreau
   d) Emerson, James, and Eliot

48. The basic struggle between domestic life and a career outside the home is considerably apparent since in the teen years of the twentieth century, ______ had not yet become a law, and women had far fewer choices of occupation than they do today in America.

   a) woman liberty
   b) woman freedom
   c) woman toleration
   d) woman suffrage

49. The chief reason why Dr. Kennicott wins Carol’s heart may be that he appeals ______. But her life in Gopher Prairie is involved in a lot of conflicts: Her failure, disillusionment, and suffering.

   a) that she will be happy to be with him
   b) to her that he is the, most handsome man she’s ever seen.
   c) to her long time desire, now almost latent, for improving a town
   d) to her ambition to gain a high position in society

50. As interested only in the accumulation of wealth and in material progress, content with the ______ toward those who would disturb it, the people in Gopher Prairie and their shabby town are held up to ridicule by Lewis.

   a) status quo and hostile
   b) common life and kind
c) ordinary way of living and generous

51. There are numerous characters in Main Street. It is possible to say that Lewis has a definite intention to present ... of the town and its inhabitants. Notable is ... whose life runs for a time parallel with that of Carol.

a) a good impression; Guy Pollock
b) a complete and rounded view; Bea Sorenson
c) a good understanding; Miles Bjornstam
d) broad and general knowledge; Vida Sherwin

52. Besides Miles Bjornstam and Ethel Villets, some other characters are to influence Carol’s life in Gopher Prairie. They are active and energetic ... and well-mannered, intellectual ... .

a) Vida Sherwin; Guy Pollock
b) Bea Sorenson; Vida Sherwin
c) Guy Pollock; Bea Soernson
d) Harry Haydock; Erik Valborg

53. Doing her best to jar the elite out of their provincialism in Gopher Prairie, Carol goes to extremes in her attempt at entertainment and ...

a) attain her aims to work with the people.
b) succeeds in shocking certain individuals.
c) reforms the city planning.
d) is able to improve the way of living of the people in a prairie town.

54. On close reading, the reader sees that Carol’s realization that people have been criticizing instead of admiring her is ...

a) an incomprehensible thing.
b) too trivial to pay attention to.
c) a severe blow to her ego.
d) a way of life she has already encountered in city.
55. According to Carol, the thought that her own husband expects her to support local business firms that favor him is quite intolerable. Furthermore, her husband’s ...... is incomprehensible to her.
   a) devotion to making money
   b) devotion and energy to his patients
   c) deep-rooted loyalty to his native town
   d) scandal with a maid

56. Although Carol is quite often deeply hurt because of society, she craves company and ...... .
   a) is more lonely than ever.
   b) is supported by her husband.
   c) never fails to get what she wants.
   d) is never lonely as she used to be.

57. The point of view that Miles Bjornstam takes of Gopher Prairie and of the world . . . . resembles, as the reader sees, that of Sinclair Lewis, who was a relentless critic of the manners and customs of his times.
   a) as a whole
   b) in general
   c) seriously
   d) *tentatively* and thoughtfully

58. Carol, the nonconformist, finds a kindred spirit in the old job man,......, who dares to be different. Carol has not been changed except on the surface when she regains the approval of the Jolly Seventeen set.
   a) Miles Bjornstam
   b) Harry Haydock
   c) Erik Valborg
   d) Guy Pollock

59. No matter what civic project does she try, Carol always meets with oppositions or indifference. People are content with . . . . and not interested in improvement at all.
   a) their riches
b) the status quo  
c) the damnation  
d) the low condition of life

60. In a way, Lewis' criticisms are women's clubs, juvenile delinquents, antipathy toward higher taxes, lack of tolerance for poverty, opposition to women in politics, a veneer of culture without depth, and ..... .
   a) a desire for a high position.  
   b) people's relaxation.  
   c) corruption in politicians.  
   d) deep-rooted aversion to change.

61. Moreover, Lewis criticizes the form of ..... the habit of living in the past, as the aged Perrys did.
   a) superstitution  
   b) avarice  
   c) ultra conservatism  
   d) narrow-mindedness

62. The people in Gopher Prairie, as seen through Carol's eyes, are particularly averse to any proposal which ..... and consequently result in high taxes.
   a) will involve expenditure of considerable money  
   b) will make them change their way of living  
   c) will interfere with their society  
   d) will disrupt the smooth way of living.

63. One of the many causes that ruin Carol's desire is that she wants ..... and cannot endure the idea of a long period of waiting. She cannot comprehend the slow growth of public opinion.
   a) to be a heroine  
   b) to be in a high position in society  
   c) to become rich and popular  
   d) immediate success
64. On thorough reading, the reader realizes that Dr. Kennicott is a doctor with fine training. He possesses (....) and also ability to handle emergencies.
   a) a lot of money and high morality
   b) practical and human qualities
   c) an idealism and a romanticism
   d) skill and true spirit

65. Because of her husband's capability, Carol develops a deeper appreciation of him and gradually acquires (....) to cooperate him in his work.
   a) more stamina and more ability
   b) more information and more hypocrisy
   c) more skill and more sincerity
   d) more devotion and more affection

66. The fact that Carol's violin is deteriorating from disuse is symbolic to (....). She turns first to Guy Pollock, the lawyer, and then to Miles Bjornstam, the labourer, for assurance.
   a) her old age
   b) her defeat
   c) her own regression
   d) her own victory

67. Interested in dramatics, Carol sees an avenue of escape from (....). She finds, too, that she has changed in her attitude toward city life in the year or more since she left it.
   a) the humdrum life in Gopher Prairie
   b) her own husband in Gopher Prairie
   c) her own inertia to participate in parties
   d) the boredom of her own family

68. After three years in Gopher Prairie, Carol finds herself still unable to adjust to the bourgeois aspects of the town and its people. It is because she is too much of a manager and (....).
   a) is able to comply with others
   b) has ideas too exalted for their tastes and training
c) too much of a follower
   d) has too much favor over others

69. As her husband, Dr. Kennicott, wants her to postpone parenthood until they ".....," Carol has to turn extravagant and rely on other people and outside interests for entertainment and social companionship.
   a) could afford it
   b) could become millionaires
   c) could go to France
   d) could build a new house

70. Feeling more restricted but less discontented after the birth of her child, Carol outwardly adapts herself to the role of young mother. Yet inside she is . . . . .
   a) still angry with her husband
   b) averse to society
   c) averse to the people in Gopher Prairie
   d) as rebellious as ever

71. Kennicott's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Smail, are on a social and intellectual par with Mrs. Bogart, the Dawsons, and the Piersons, being interested mostly in . . . . into the affairs of others.
   a) gossip and curious prying
   b) parties and interruptions
   c) city planning and interventions
   d) uplifting social positions and entering

72. It is curiously surprising for the reader to know that Vida once regarded Dr. Kennicott as . . . . . This knowledge will certainly shed new light on Vida's attitude toward Carol from the beginning of their acquaintance.
   a) her father
   b) her god-father
   c) her destroyer
   d) her suitor
73. From the reason mentioned above, then it is natural that Vida alternately loved and hated Carol. Moreover, while Vida is a reformer and a liberal, Carol is ......
   a) a conservative and conformist
   b) a tyrant and a manager
   c) a revolutionist and a radical
   d) a dreamer and a capitalist

74. By comparison, Vida, in spite of her academic training and teaching experience, is delighted with ...... Carol finds them deadening.
   a) home life and its chores
   b) country life and her society
   c) wealth and materialism
   d) money and her rural life

75. ......'s shallowness and self-importance are apparent to Carol, yet she values his admiration of her and mentally compares him with her husband, to the disparagement of Dr. Kennicott.
   a) Percy Bresahan
   b) Guy Pollock
   c) Erik Valborg
   d) Miles Bjornstam

76. At one point, the reader sees clearly that Carol and her husband are drifting apart, since to her his manners are ...... and his aesthetic sense is lacking.
   a) boorish
   b) excellent
   c) of inequality
   d) quite splendid

77. Men are men as the reader sees well. Dr. Calibree and Dr. Kennicott talk of nothing but ......, entirely excluding their wives from the conversation.
   a) playing golf
   b) the way of making more money
c) their cases
d) their own relationship since childhood

78. ...... described as “neurotic, religiocentric, faded,” represents a class of bored women, with plenty of psychoses and imaginary ailments.
   a) Maud Dyer
   b) Stowbody
   c) Marcus Westlake
   d) Champ Perry

79. As Carol has now and then wearied of . . . . . so her husband for the first time since marriage inclined to seek understanding elsewhere.
   a) the parenthood
   b) the mores of living
   c) the marriage bond
   d) her own child

80. Carol and Dr. Will are drifting apart, as he has become interested in . . . . .
   a) making more money
   b) paying more attention to pat’ients
   c) paying all attention to himself
   d) a makeshift romance with a woman patient

81. Miles’ haughty resentment of the callers and his slamming of the door in their faces are symbolic of his . . . . . with the traditional.
   a) independent spirit and his break
   b) dependent, spirit and his abandonment
   c) anger and his hatred
   d) true victory and aversion

82. Miles is practically forced by . . . . . to leave Gopher Prairie.
   a) Carol’s refusal to love him
   b) his own anger
   c) public opinion
   d) Dr. Kennicott’s influence
83. a Swedish farm boy, who, possesses a kindred spirit of Carol, with some training becomes a tailor's assistant, has a sense of the artistic which .... his social and economic status.
   a) far surpasses
   b) destroys
   c) supports
   d) undermines

84. There is a rather inadequate romance between Carol and Erik Valborg. It is very interesting to note that . . . . who, as the reader knows, is trying on the sly to attract Dr. Kennicott away from Carol, takes Erik's part and flatters Carol with attentions.
   a) Vida Sherwin
   b) Bea Sorenson
   c) Cy Bogart
   d) Maud Dyer

85. Like Mrs. Dyer, Carol can find no relief, even temporary, from her environment. Consequently she is drawn more deeply into the affair with ....
   a) Guy Pollock
   b) Miles Bjornstam
   c) Harry Haydock
   d) Erik Valborg

86. Lewis presents the mediocrity of Gopher Prairie by emphasizing the drab surroundings of the tailor shop and in the person of . . . . . Her skirt is “hysterically checkered,” her cheeks too highly rouged, and her lips sharply penciled, the typical, overly feminine styles and make-up in the second decade of the twentieth century.
   a) Mrs. Swiftwaite
   b) Mrs. Bogart
   c) Mrs. Dawson
   d) Mrs. Westlake
87. “Done to death by slanderous tongues” is the young and lively high school teacher, .... Carol, inwardly guilty because of her flirtation with Erik, wonders if .... is being made the scapegoat for her own escapade.
   a) Fern Mullins; Fern
   b) Vida Sherwin; Vida
   c) Maud Dyer; Muad
   d) Ella Stowbody: Ella

88. Cleverly Lewis uses .... as a symbol of escape from an unsatisfactory environment. Yet Lewis makes it plain that there is no real escape for Carol.
   a) the plane
   b) the train
   c) the car
   d) the sleigh

89. Main Street focuses on .... rather than on the individual, on what the characters see and experience rather than what they are.
   a) environment
   b) mores of life
   c) love affairs
   d) psychological influence

90. .... Lewis in his feminine guise, is "... always groping for something she isn’t capable of obtaining, always dissatisfied... intolerant of her surroundings, yet lacking any clearly defined vision of what she wants to do or be."
   a) Carol
   b) Bea
   c) Vida
   d) Cy

91. As the daughter of a judge .... had been brought up in a home where cultural reading was a habit. It was natural that she should rebel against the stuffiness and lack of beauty of life in Gopher Prairie.
92. In the end . . . . . felt that though she had lost the battle, she would eventually win the war. The generation then in the cradle would have made undreamed of changes in the world before the year 2000. The spirit of revolt would carry on.

a) Carol
b) Bea
c) Vida
d) Cy

93. . . . . . is stable, competent, reliable and unexciting. He remains undisturbed by the cultural monotony of his home town. While Carol is thinking about beautifying Gopher Prairie, he may be thinking about land deals, storm windows, hunting, or his cases.

a) Dr. Kennicott
b) Miles Bjornstam
c) Guy Pollock
d) Erik Valborg

94. . . . . . does not appreciate poetry or intellectual drama, yet he has intelligence, dignity, and rare ability to meet crises, especially those arising in his practice. H.L. Mencken says, "To . . . . . . as to most other normal American males, life remains simple; do your work, care for your family, buy your Liberty Bonds, root for your home team, help to build up your lodge, venerate your flag."

a) Dr. Kennicott
b) Miles Bjornstam
c) Guy Pollock
d) Erik Valborg

95. . . . . . a suitable foil for the imaginative and restless Carol. He sets her on a pedestal and loves and admires her, regardless of her va-gar ies.
96. It is through Carol that ... becomes engaged to Miles Bjornstam. A marriage which should have been happy, ends, however, in disaster and death.

97. ... known as the "Red Swede" because of his radical ideas, was considered by most Gopher Prairie citizens as slightly insane.

98. After his marriage he settled down and made a good husband and father until his wife and child died. Then Gopher Prairie turned on him, recalling among other things that he had refused to buy Liberty Bonds and that he had permitted his family to drink contaminated water. He, too, like Fern Mullins and Erik Valborg, left the town in disfavour, never to return.

99. ... a genteel lawyer of thirty-eight, a "poetic bachelor," widely read. It was he who coined the phrase "Village Virus," a disease which "infects ambitious people who stay too long in the provinces. Despite his interest in dramatics, he was one of the poorest actors in The Girl from Kankakee.
100. Attractive in appearance, superficially interested in cultural matters, and deeply interested in Carol was ..., a Swedish boy who had left the farm to work in a tailor's shop in Gopher Prairie. Carol, infatuated by his attentions, was brought to her senses by her husband, who broke off the affair.

a) Guy Pollock
b) Percy Bresnahan
c) Miles Bjornstam
d) Harry Haydock
PART TWO. Write T for True in front of each sentence below which is true according to the story. Write F for False in front of the sentence if it is not true.

1. The Main Street is the story of romance between Dr. Will and Carol in Gopher Prairie.

2. The people in Gopher Prairie are not only broad-minded but also well-educated.

3. At one point, the reader sees Carol’s rebellion against Gopher Prairie and its inhabitants.

4. Carol married Dr. Will so that she could fulfill her aims in reforming a small town.

5. According to the story, Main Street is predominantly satirical.

6. Besides Main Street, Sinclair Lewis wrote Babbitt, Arrowsmith, and It Can’t Happen Here.

7. Main Street is rich in local colour, for Sinclair Lewis saw nature as well as human nature with a photographic eye.

8. Carol had worked in Blodgett College before she married Dr. Will of Gopher Prairie.

9. Despite her beauty and wealth, Carol is a pretty and docile girl.

10. Carol Milford married Dr. Will because it was the only way for her to have an opportunity to make her dream come true.

11. After their honeymoon in Canada, both Carol and Dr. Will went to Gopher Prairie by train.

12. When she arrived in Gopher Prairie, Carol felt disappointed because the town was of poor condition.
All the people in Gopher Prairie are farmers and labourers. There were neither banks nor cinemas.

The prairie, vast and empty, stretches away on every side.

When Carol took a walk around the town, she realized the shabbiness surrounding her.

In an attempt to reform the town, Carol presented a project of forming a dramatic club.

Though she was appointed to the library board, Carol could do nothing to improve the local library.

When the Smails, relatives of Dr. Will, come to live with her, Carol begins to feel comfortable because they share her disappointment.

Miles Bjornstam, Bea's husband, leaves for Canada after the death of his wife and child.

Miles Bjornstam was once Carol's suitor because both of them had the same idea and same taste.

Among the women in Gopher Prairie, Vida Sherwin was one of the closest friends Carol had.

At one point, Carol had a love-affair with Erik Valborg, a lawyer who had ideas similar to hers.

Carol fell in love with Erik and both of them went to Washington for good.

While Carol fell in love with Erik, Dr. Will also fell in love with Maud.

Vida Sherwin was once Dr. Will's girl friend. Both of them intended to get married and lived in New York.

Though Maud Dyer knew that Dr. Will had a wife, she did not care because her love for Dr. Will was real and sincere.
Because of the temptation, Dr. Will became Maud's husband in secret. He could not abandon her because she knew all his secret.

While living in New York, Carol enjoyed the cultural opportunities of the city and made up her mind not to go back to Gopher Prairie any more.

While studying at Blodgett College, a law student named Stewart Snyder wanted to marry her, but Carol did not care for him at all.

Because of disappointment in love, Stewart Snyder committed suicide to protest against love.

Carol was an orphan because both her parents died since she was still very young.

Carol's father was a wealthy merchant in Minnesota and later became a famous judge.

At the commencement time at Blodgett College, Stewart Snyder proposed to her, but she rejected because she felt that a person with college education should use it for the world.

While studying in Chicago, Carol became informed on such diverse topics as syndicalism, feminism, Christian Science, Chinese lyrics, and Freudian philosophy.

Though many men fell in love with her, none of her several suitors made an impression on her until at a friend's home Carol met Dr. Will.

While on the train to Gopher Prairie with her husband, the atmosphere, to Carol's mind, is thick and stale.

From Dr. Will's point of view, Gopher Prairie is different from other towns and far more interesting.