

2012 Senior Spring Final

Reading Standard 3.7

1. *Reading 3.7* Which of the following statements *best* describes how England from 1660 to 1800 resembled the Roman empire? a. People fled from England to North America; similarly, many people in ancient Rome fled to Latin America. b. England's colonies struggled for and achieved independence from England just as the colonies of ancient Rome successfully rebelled against Roman rule. c. Just as the Emperor Augustus restored order to ancient Rome, the Stuart monarchs restored order to England. d. James II fled from political persecution in England while Emperor Augustus retained a secure hold on his rule.
2. *Reading 3.7* British writing of the Augustan era is often called **neoclassical** because it — a. imitates the Latin classics b. aims to create a uniquely English style c. was written by the Emperor
3. *Reading 3.7* During the Restoration era, the “Why” questions were replaced with ____ questions (A) “When?” (B) “Where” (C) “What” (D) “How”
4. *Reading 3.7* For the Romantic poets, nature is a — A. force that acts on the human mind B. constant source of pleasure C. menacing and hostile presence in our lives D. force that humans can control
5. *Reading 3.7* A. True B. False – Romantic poets believed that literature had the power to change politics and society.
6. *Reading 3.7* Through their **lyric poetry**, Romantic poets — A. related traditional stories B. found an outlet for rebellion C. revealed passionate and heartfelt beliefs D. created best-selling romances
7. *Reading 3.7* A. True B. False – Victorian novels ranged dramatically in quality because the genre was extremely popular, demand for inexpensive entertainment was high, and publishers employed mass production.
8. *Reading 3.7* A. True B. False – Early Victorian poets, such as Alfred, Lord Tennyson did not follow romantic ideals favoring social realities.
9. *Reading 3.7* A. True B. False – The ideas of Sigmund Freud were very important to modernist writers.
10. *Reading 3.7* A. True B. False – Postmodernist writing is less radically experimental than modernist writing.

Reading Standard 2.2

1. *Reading 2.2* Which of the following Alexander Pope statements contains an antithesis? a. The couple pledged to remain committed to each other for better or worse. b. The one who succeeds most is the one who fails best. c. People who are forewarned are “forearmed.” d. Do not cut off your nose to spite your face.
2. *Reading 2.2* “*Each in his narrow cell forever laid*” - What is the “narrow cell” in line 15 of “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard”? A. the hamlet B. a grave C. a prison D. the turf
3. *Reading 2.2* “*For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn, / Or busy housewife ply her evening care; / No children run to lisp their sire’s return, / Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.*” Lines 21–24 of “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” present the observation that death A. brings an end to daily cares and woes B. comes suddenly at the end of day C. brings eternal peace for families D. ceases all worldly activities
4. *Reading 2.2* “*Let no Ambition mock their useful toil, / Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;*” From the descriptions of “useful toil” and “homely joys” in lines 29–30 you can infer that the dead A. led simple lives B. had grand ideas C. were disdainful of others D. were all ambitious people
5. *Reading 2.2* An example of parallelism from one of the “Chimney Sweeper” poems is — A. “So if all do their duty they need not fear harm.” B. “And wash in a river, and shine in the Sun.” C. “When my mother died I was very young . . .” D. “A little black thing among the snow . . .”

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6. *Reading 2.2* If you paraphrase line 14 of “When I Have Fears That I May Cease to Be,” the result of the speaker’s thinking is that A. the speaker knows that people mean nothing compared with fame B. a sense of love and success sinks into the speaker’s brain **C. his thoughts about death make love and fame meaningless** D. the beauty of an imagined world erases the speaker’s goals
7. *Reading 2.2* “I will drink / Life to the lees” (“Ulysses” lines 6–7) can be paraphrased as — A. “I will drink more.” B. “I will drink less.” **C. “I will live life to its fullest.”** D. “I will become as rich as possible.”
8. *Reading 2.2* One paradox about the hollow men is that they are — A. sightless and seeing B. faithless and faithful **C. hollow and stuffed** D. intelligent and well-read
9. *Reading 2.2* One Mrs. Drover in “Demon Lover” is — A. a widow with no children B. a landlady whose past is a mystery **C. the faithless wife of a cad** **D. a middle-aged woman with a husband and three children**
10. *Reading 2.2* Why does Paul place bets? **A. To make his mother happy** B. To earn extra money C. Because the gardener orders him to D. To rebel against his parents

Reading Standard 2.5

1. *Reading 2.5* What does Swift offer as a serious solution to Ireland’s problems in *A Modest Proposal*? (A) Mass emigration to America (B) The overthrow of the king (C) The establishment of a revolutionary government **(D) Prudent living and the buying of Irish products**
2. *Reading 2.5* Swift’s attitude in *A Modest Proposal* can be best described as — (A) frivolous (B) carefree **(C) harsh** (D) joyous
3. *Reading 2.5* Alexander Pope seems to believe that humans are essentially — a. angry **b. weak** c. vile d. jealous
4. *Reading 2.5* Which statement best reflects the speaker’s (“Elegy of a Country Churchyard”) ideas about graveyard markers? A. Urns and animated busts are best. **B. Markers fail to bring back the dead.** C. Markers recall the honor of the dead. D. Stories of life are inscribed upon them.
5. *Reading 2.5* In the last stanza of “Dover Beach,” the speaker claims that the world really resembles a — A. dreamland B. decaying city C. barren moonscape **D. battlefield at night**
6. *Reading 2.5* “A daimen-icker in a thrave / ‘S a sma’ request: / I’ll get a blessin wi’ the lave, / An’ never miss ‘t!” (“To a Mouse 15-18). The peasant dialect is effective in adding local flavor because the speaker A. suffers extreme poverty B. rebels against society **C. works as a farmer** D. hopes to be a poet
7. *Reading 2.5* You can infer that the speaker’s feelings toward the painting in “My Last Duchess” is that he A. regards the painting as the masterpiece of his collection B. wants everyone to know he owns a work by such a prestigious painter C. controls who sees the painting because he dislikes the work **D. appreciates the merits of the painting but dislikes what it shows**
8. *Reading 2.5* Which line best helps you infer that the speaker in “Porphyria’s Lover” feels blameless about his actions? A. “While I debated what to do” B. “I warily oped her lids: again” C. “I propped her head up as before” **D. “And I, its love, am gained instead!”**
9. *Reading 2.5* The speaker’s statement that she loves with “childhood’s faith” means that her love is — A. small and noisy **B. pure and trusting** C. immature D. selfish
10. *Reading 2.5* The universal condition that Arnold addresses in “Dover Beach” is — **A. despair** B. physical suffering C. beauty D. greed

Reading Standard 3.1

1. *Reading 3.1* *An Essay on Man* is written in the form of — **(A) heroic couplets** (B) iambic tetrameter with the rhyme scheme *abab cdcd* (C) a Shakespearean sonnet (D) blank verse
2. *Reading 3.1* A **mock epic** parodies a serious epic by treating a — (A) minor subject in a trivial manner **(B) trivial subject in a heroic manner** (C) major subject in a trivial manner (D) heroic subject in a lofty manner

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3. *Reading 3.1* The following quotes is an example of what satirical element? “*I grant this food (children) will be somewhat dear.*” (A) Incongruity (B) Dramatic Irony (C) Overstatement (D) Understatement
4. *Reading 3.1* The following quotes is an example of what satirical element? The proposal “*would be a great inducement to marriage, which all wise nations have encouraged.*” (A) Inflation (B) Sarcasm (C) euphemism (D) Understatement
5. *Reading 3.1* The following quotes is an example of what satirical element? “*Infants flesh will be in season throughout the year.*” (A) Mockery (B) Farce (C) dramatic irony (D) deflation
6. *Reading 3.1* The following quotes is an example of what satirical element? “*I would compute that Dublin would take off annually about 20,000 carcasses.*” (A) Incongruity (B) verbal irony (C) Overstatement (D) Understatement
7. *Reading 3.1* *A Modest Proposal* satirizes — (A) English policy in Ireland (B) Irish bankers (C) people who do not pay rent (D) problems caused by overpopulation
8. *Reading 3.1* The crisis, or turning point, in “The Lady of Shalott” is the Lady of Shalott’s realization that she no longer wishes to - A. live with shadows B. help other people when she is unhappy C. devote her life to study D. live in society
9. *Reading 3.1* Each section of Shelley’s “Ode to the West Wind” contains twelve lines in terza rima; in other words, - A. a twelve-line stanza of blank verse B. three quatrains of rhymed verse C. three-line stanzas with interlocking rhyme D. conversational free verse
10. *Reading 3.1* Pope’s epic includes all the following elements of most serious epics *except* — (A) formal language (B) a national hero (C) extended comparison (D) mock battles
- Reading Standard 3.2
1. *Reading 3.2* Which of the following sentences *best* states the main idea, or theme, of the story?
A. Love conquers all. B. Greed destroys. C. Honesty is the best policy. D. Power corrupts.
2. *Reading 3.2* What is the *main* emotion the speaker expresses in the poem? A. Religious faith B. Despair at life C. Fear of death D. Longing for love
3. *Reading 3.2* The men’s gazes, which rest upon the Mariner even after they die, symbolize — A. their devotion to the Mariner B. the Mariner’s continuing hope C. the men’s obedience to the Mariner D. the Mariner’s guilty conscience
4. *Reading 3.2* In lines 5–6 of “She Walks in Beauty”, “*Thus mellowed to that tender light / Which heaven to gaudy day denies,*” the speaker asserts that the — A. woman’s eyes are not as beautiful as the sun B. woman is most beautiful in moonlight C. woman is even more beautiful in daylight than she is in moonlight D. woman’s darkness is more beautiful than the brightness of day
5. *Reading 3.2* Which expression tells you that the speaker in “She Walks in Beauty” admires the woman’s gentleness? A. “*She walks in beauty*” B. “*that tender light*” C. “*one shade the more*” D. “*waves in every raven tress*”
6. *Reading 3.2* What does “*All breathing human passion far above*” (“Ode on a Grecian Urn” 28) mean?
A. Human love is far above the kind of artificial love portrayed on the urn. B. The frozen passions shown on the urn are far above the turmoil of living human passion. C. The ancient Grecian figures on the urn would probably think they were superior to modern Europeans. D. Modern European civilization has advanced far past ancient Greek civilization.
7. *Reading 3.2* When Ulysses says, “As though to breathe were life!” (line 24), he is saying — A. every breath is a blessing B. old age makes it hard to enjoy life C. experience can be “breathed in” even at home beside a quiet hearth D. mere existence is not enough
8. *Reading 3.2* In “To an Athlete Dying Young,” Housman uses the image of quickly withering laurels to communicate the — A. rapid passing of the victories of youth B. temporary nature of the boy’s illness C. bitter attitude of an athlete whose glory has faded D. withering stares of jealous competitors]

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9. *Reading 3.2* How are all the people's reactions to the woman's death similar in "Are You Digging on My Grave?" **A. The people move on after her death.** B. All her friends remember her vividly. C. Her relatives are too hurt to think of her. D. All her former loves are troubled after her death.
10. *Reading 3.2* The woman in "Ah, Are You Digging on My Grave?" mistakenly assumes that her dog **A. visits to bring her messages from her past loved ones** B. comes to see her every day while passing on a daily trot **C. digs on her grave out of a sense of personal loyalty to her** D. digs on her grave to bury a bone while on a walk outside