

# PRACTICE SAT LITERATURE SUBJECT TEST 4

TEST 4

Your responses to the SAT Literature Subject Test questions should be filled in on Test 4 of your answer sheet.

# LITERATURE TEST 4

**Directions:** This test consists of selections from literary works and questions on their content, form, and style. After reading each passage or poem, choose the best answer to each question and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

**Note:** Pay particular attention to questions that contain the words **NOT**, **LEAST**, or **EXCEPT**.

**Questions 1-9.** Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

While they had been young, no event in the social world of Elsinore had been a success without the lovely De Coninck sisters. They were the heart and soul of all the gayety of the town.

5 When they entered its ballrooms, the ceilings of sedate old merchants' houses seemed to lift a little, and the walls to spring out in luminous Ionian columns, bound with vine. When one of them opened the ball, light as a bird, bold as a thought, she consecrated the gathering to the gods of true joy of life, from whose presence care and envy are banished. They could sing duets like a pair of nightingales in a tree, and imitate without effort and without the slightest malice the voices of all the *beau monde* of Elsinore, so as to make the paunches of their father's friends, the matadors of the town, shake with laughter around their card tables. They could make up a charade or a game of forfeits in no time, and when they had been out for their music lessons, or to the Promenade, they came back brimful of tales of what had happened, or of tales out of their own imaginations, one whim stumbling over the other.

And then, within their own rooms, they would walk up and down the floor and weep, or sit in the window and look out over the harbor and wring their hands in their laps, or lie in bed at night and cry bitterly, for no reason in the world. They would talk, then, of life with the black bitterness of two Timons of Athens, and give Madam Baek an uncanny feeling, as in an atmosphere of corroding rust. Their mother, who did not have the curse in her blood, would have been badly frightened had she been present at these moments, and would have suspected some unhappy love affair. Their father would have understood them, and have grieved on their behalf, but he was occupied with his affairs, and did not come into his daughters' rooms. Only this elderly female servant, whose temperament was as different as possible from theirs, would understand them in her way, and would keep it all within her heart, as they did themselves, with mingled despair and pride. Sometimes she would try to comfort them. When they cried out, "Hanne, is it not terrible that there is so much lying, so much falsehood, in the world?" she said, "Well, what of it? It would be worse still if it were actually true, all that they tell."

Then again the girls would get up, dry their tears, try on their new bonnets before the glass, plan their theatricals and sleighing parties, shock

and gladden the hearts of their friends, and have the whole thing over again. They seemed as unable to keep from one extremity as from the other.

55 In short, they were born melancholiacs, such as make others happy and are themselves helplessly unhappy, creatures of playfulness, charm and salt tears, of fine fun and everlasting loneliness. (1934)

1. Which of the following is personified in the first paragraph of the passage (lines 1-23) ?
  - (A) voices
  - (B) nightingales
  - (C) ceilings and walls
  - (D) paunches
  - (E) ballrooms
2. The sisters can best be described as
  - (A) vivacious yet standoffish
  - (B) joyful yet impolite
  - (C) beloved yet acrimonious
  - (D) popular yet superficial
  - (E) amusing yet despairing
3. The "curse in her blood" (lines 32-33) refers to
  - (A) bad luck in romance
  - (B) the strain of melancholy inherited by the sisters
  - (C) the mother's lack of talent
  - (D) the girls' overreaction to events
  - (E) the mother's constant fear

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

## LITERATURE TEST 4—*Continued*

4. The style of the last line can best be described as
- (A) a description of contrasts
  - (B) an extended analogy
  - (C) authorial intrusion
  - (D) ironic detachment
  - (E) subtle differentiation
5. In contrast to the sisters, Hanne is
- (A) practical
  - (B) reassuring
  - (C) dismissive
  - (D) uncaring
  - (E) even-tempered
6. The sentence “When one of them opened the ball, light as a bird, bold as a thought, she consecrated the gathering to the gods of true joy of life, from whose presence care and envy are banished” (lines 8-12) can best be restated as
- (A) the sisters acted as religious figures, blessing events
  - (B) the sisters were anxious hosts, making sure their guests were enjoying themselves
  - (C) if the sisters were at the ball, it could be considered a success
  - (D) the sisters were so delightful that many in their presence had a good time
  - (E) the girls never worried about or were jealous of others
7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a talent of the sisters?
- (A) storytelling
  - (B) singing
  - (C) impersonations
  - (D) organizing games
  - (E) decorating
8. In this context, “uncanny” (line 31) most nearly means
- (A) concerned
  - (B) uncomfortable
  - (C) preoccupied
  - (D) poisonous
  - (E) invigorating
9. It can be inferred from the passage that the sisters
- (A) were members of the upper class
  - (B) suffered from crippling clinical depression
  - (C) were in search of appropriate husbands
  - (D) were easily frightened
  - (E) were indifferent to male attention

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

## LITERATURE TEST 4—Continued

Questions 10-18. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

Joe's funeral was the finest thing Orange County had ever seen with Negro eyes. The motor hearse, the Cadillac and Buick carriages; *Line* Dr. Henderson there in his Lincoln; the hosts  
5 from far and wide. Then again the gold and red and purple, the gloat and glamor of the secret orders, each with its insinuations of power and glory undreamed of by the uninitiated. People on farm horses and mules;  
10 babies riding astride of brothers' and sisters' backs. The Elks band ranked at the church door and playing "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" with such a dominant drum rhythm that it could be stepped off smartly by the long line as it  
15 filed inside. The Little Emperor of the crossroads was leaving Orange County as he had come—with the out-stretched hand of power.

Janie starched and ironed her face and came set in the funeral behind her veil. It was like a wall of stone and steel. The funeral was going on outside. All things concerning death and burial were said and done. Finish. End. Nevermore. Darkness. Deep hole. Dissolution. Eternity. Weeping and wailing  
25 outside. Inside the expensive black folds were resurrection and life. She did not reach outside for anything, nor did the things of death reach inside to disturb her calm. She sent her face to Joe's funeral, and herself went rollicking with  
30 the springtime across the world. After a while the people finished their celebration and Janie went on home.

(1937)

10. Which of the following is the closest paraphrase of the first sentence of the passage?
- (A) Joe's funeral was the finest display the black people of Orange County had ever seen.
  - (B) Joe's funeral was the finest display of black people that the white people of Orange County had ever seen.
  - (C) The finest-looking black people in Orange County were all in evidence at Joe's funeral.
  - (D) The ceremony of Joe's funeral was not much compared to an average funeral for a white person in Orange County.
  - (E) Joe's funeral gave the white people in attendance a chance to experience the world from a black point of view.
11. The effect of the first paragraph is to
- (A) contrast the pomp and display of the assembled mourners with Janie's genuine grief
  - (B) show how Joe's funeral was not in keeping with the tendencies of his life
  - (C) demonstrate the importance with which Joe was viewed in his community
  - (D) illustrate the fruitless nature of our attempts to disguise the starkness of death
  - (E) emphasize the ephemerality of life
12. It can be inferred that the mourners at Joe's funeral
- (A) are deeply grieved by Joe's death
  - (B) are exaggerating their respect for Joe out of sympathy for Janie
  - (C) are insincerely using Joe's funeral as an excuse for a flamboyant celebration
  - (D) are all members of a single, tight-knit community
  - (E) would be surprised to learn of Janie's sense of detachment from the proceedings
13. "Secret orders" (line 7) most probably refers to
- (A) the self-importance felt by those driving expensive automobiles to the funeral
  - (B) the silent commands governing the conduct of some attendees at the funeral
  - (C) members of fraternal organizations who came to the funeral dressed in their clubs' regalia
  - (D) the haughty behavior of people attending the funeral whom the other attendees had never met or seen
  - (E) the majestic, heavenly hosts of which Joe is now presumably a member

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

## LITERATURE TEST 4—*Continued*

14. Why is Janie's veil described as "a wall of stone and steel" (lines 19-20) ?
- (A) The veil allows Janie to suppress her anguish and maintain her composure during the funeral.
  - (B) The veil screens Janie from the accusing stares of the mourners at the funeral.
  - (C) The veil represents the solidity of Janie's emotional state.
  - (D) The veil allows Janie to endure the formal pretense of mourning at Joe's funeral, which is not in keeping with her true feelings.
  - (E) The veil allows Janie to hide her true feelings from herself until after the funeral.
15. What is the effect of the phrase "the people finished their celebration" (line 31) ?
- (A) It draws attention to the funeral's emphasis on the virtues of Joe's life and achievements.
  - (B) It emphasizes the communal nature of the funeral, which brings together individuals from all ranks of society.
  - (C) It emphasizes Janie's isolation from the others at the funeral.
  - (D) It emphasizes the distances from which people had traveled to attend the funeral.
  - (E) It points out that celebrations are by nature temporary and must give way to the routines of daily life.
16. The style of the passage is characterized by the repeated use of
- (A) African American dialect
  - (B) grammatically incomplete sentences
  - (C) religious imagery
  - (D) ironic turns of phrase
  - (E) oxymoron
17. Which of the following phrases from the passage best expresses Janie's emotional state during the funeral?
- (A) "gloat and glamor" (line 6)
  - (B) "starched and ironed" (line 18)
  - (C) "Darkness. Deep hole." (line 23)
  - (D) "Weeping and wailing" (line 24)
  - (E) "resurrection and life" (line 26)
18. Which of the following inferences can be made about Janie's relationship to Joe?
- (A) Janie knew Joe only as a casual acquaintance and is unmoved by his death.
  - (B) Janie cared deeply for Joe and has not yet fully experienced the shock of his death.
  - (C) Janie felt a strong dislike for Joe and must disguise her antipathy at his funeral.
  - (D) Janie's relationship with Joe was such that she feels unburdened and revitalized by his death.
  - (E) Janie's feelings for Joe were a secret to the community and must be suppressed at his funeral.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

## LITERATURE TEST 4—Continued

Questions 19-28. Read the following poem carefully before you choose your answers.

“To my Honoured Kinsman John Driden, of  
Chesterton, in the County of Huntingdon, Esq.”

How blessed is he, who leads a country life,  
Unvexed with anxious cares, and void of strife!  
Who, studying peace, and shunning civil rage,  
*Line* Enjoyed his youth, and now enjoys his age:  
*5* All who deserve his love, he makes his own;  
And, to be loved himself, needs only to be known.  
Just, good, and wise, contending neighbors come,  
From your award to wait their final doom;  
And, foes before, return in friendship home  
*10* Without their cost, you terminate the cause,  
And save the expense of long litigious laws;  
Where suits are traversed, and so little won,  
That he who conquers is but last undone:  
Such are not your decrees; but so designed,  
*15* The sanction leaves a lasting peace behind;  
Like your own soul, serene, a pattern of your mind.  
Promoting concord, and composing strife,  
Lord of yourself, uncumbered with a wife;  
Where, for a year, a month, perhaps a night,  
*20* Long penitence succeeds a short delight:  
Minds are so hardly matched, that even the first,  
Though paired by heaven, in Paradise were cursed.

(1697)

19. In context “void of” (line 2) most nearly means
- (A) empty of
  - (B) lacking
  - (C) reversed in
  - (D) canceled from
  - (E) disqualified for
20. Lines 12 and 13 refer to
- (A) the importance of fine clothing when attempting to get a legal award
  - (B) the subject’s approach to disputes, which gave few rewards to the victor
  - (C) the way a court case under the legal system could bankrupt even the winner
  - (D) the method through which Driden’s justice gave victory to the most patient
  - (E) the subject’s attitude toward military victory, which he felt was hollow
21. It can be inferred from the poem that the poet considers country life to be
- (A) tedious
  - (B) onerous
  - (C) momentous
  - (D) undesirable
  - (E) idyllic
22. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the poet as a benefit of country living?
- (A) a calm mind
  - (B) old age
  - (C) many friends
  - (D) wisdom
  - (E) good health

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

## LITERATURE TEST 4—*Continued*

23. It can be inferred from the poem that the author thinks of marriage as
- (A) a necessary evil
  - (B) an unavoidable concession
  - (C) a protracted lawsuit
  - (D) a source of aggravation
  - (E) a prison sentence
24. Which of the following best describes the difference between lines 1-6 and lines 7-22 ?
- (A) generalization to direct address
  - (B) present tense to past tense
  - (C) positive discourse to negative discourse
  - (D) simple description to extended simile
  - (E) terrestrial presence to divine intervention
25. The word “their” (line 8) refers to
- (A) suits
  - (B) expenses
  - (C) foes
  - (D) neighbors
  - (E) laws
26. Which of the following best describes the subject of the poem’s role in his community?
- (A) farmer
  - (B) judge
  - (C) religious leader
  - (D) writer
  - (E) scholar
27. Which of the following contains an example of alliteration?
- I. “And, foes before, return in friendship home” (line 9)
  - II. “And save the expense of long litigious laws” (line 11)
  - III. “Long penitence succeeds a short delight” (line 20)
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) III only
  - (D) I and III only
  - (E) I, II, and III
28. Lines 21-22 can be restated as
- (A) True equality is hard to come by; and whenever it does occur, it is cursed by God.
  - (B) It’s difficult to get along with someone else; even God’s original creations fought.
  - (C) The more alike two people are, the more they’re prone to argue.
  - (D) Soul mates are rare; the rest of humanity lives outside Paradise with incompatible spouses.
  - (E) It is wise to disguise intelligence—those who are exceptional are often cast out of society.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

## LITERATURE TEST 4—Continued

Questions 29-36. Read the following poem carefully before you choose your answers.

“To My Own Soul”

Hold yet a while, Strong Heart,  
Not part a lifelong yoke  
Though blighted looks the present, future gloom.  
*Line* And age it seems since you and I began our  
5 March up hill or down. Sailing smooth o’er  
Seas that are so rare—  
Thou nearer unto me, than oft-times I myself—  
Proclaiming mental moves before they were!  
Reflector true—Thy pulse so timed to mine,  
10 Thou perfect note of thoughts, however fine—  
Shall we now part, Recorder, say?  
In thee is friendship, faith,  
For thou didst warn when evil thoughts were  
brewing—  
15 And though, alas, thy warning thrown away,  
Went on the same as ever—good and true.

(1847)

29. In the poem, the speaker uses all of the following to replace the subject of his address EXCEPT
- (A) Thou (line 7)
  - (B) Reflector (line 9)
  - (C) Recorder (line 11)
  - (D) Heart (line 1)
  - (E) faith (line 12)
30. In this context “brewing” (line 14) most nearly means
- (A) threatening
  - (B) forming
  - (C) clouding
  - (D) imbibing
  - (E) foreshadowing
31. It is clear from the first three lines that the poet regards his heart as
- (A) aching for the love of another
  - (B) failing and ceasing to function
  - (C) a separate entity
  - (D) wanting to separate from his body
  - (E) an enemy of his soul
32. The lines “And age it seems since you and I began our March up hill or down. Sailing smooth o’er Seas that are so rare—” (lines 4-6) can best be restated as
- (A) “We’ve been through many travails, some easy, some more difficult.”
  - (B) “Our journey will take a long while and range over land and sea.”
  - (C) “We are prisoners of an army from across the ocean.”
  - (D) “It is unfortunate that most of our journey has not been on the water.”
  - (E) “We are now too old to hike; sailing is easier on our frail limbs.”
33. All of the following are themes of the poem EXCEPT
- (A) love
  - (B) loyalty
  - (C) faith
  - (D) morality
  - (E) passage of time
34. The author employs which of the following unusual techniques:
- I. punctuation functioning as words
  - II. rhythm reflecting theme
  - III. form mirroring content
- (A) I only
  - (B) III only
  - (C) I and II
  - (D) I and III
  - (E) I, II, and III
35. The poet’s tone can best be described as
- (A) excited
  - (B) begging
  - (C) resigned
  - (D) proud
  - (E) questioning
36. “Thou perfect note of thoughts” (line 10) is an example of
- (A) alliteration
  - (B) personification
  - (C) metaphor
  - (D) paradox
  - (E) allegory

## LITERATURE TEST 4—*Continued*

Questions 37-44. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

Eugene Coristine and Farquhar Wilkinson were youngish bachelors and fellow members of the Victoria and Albert Literary Society. Thither, on Wednesday evenings, when respectable church-  
*Line* 5 members were wending their way to weekly service, they hastened regularly, to meet with a band of like-minded young men, and spend a literary hour or two. In various degrees of fluency they debated the questions of the day; they read  
*10* essays with a wide range of style and topic; they gave readings from popular authors, and contributed airy creations in prose and in verse to the Society's manuscript magazine. Wilkinson, the older and more sedate of the two, who wore a  
*15* tightly-buttoned blue frock coat and an eyeglass, was a schoolmaster, pretty well up in the Toronto Public Schools. Coristine was a lawyer in full practice, but his name did not appear on the card of the firm which profited by his services. He was  
*20* taller than his friend, more jauntily dressed, and was of a more mercurial temperament than the schoolmaster, for whom, however, he entertained a profound respect. Different as they were, they were linked together by an ardent love of literature, especially poetry, by scientific pursuits, Coristine  
*25* as a botanist, and Wilkinson as a dabbler in geology, and by a firm determination to resist, or rather to shun, the allurements of female society. Many lady teachers wielded the pointer in rooms  
*30* not far removed from those in which Mr. Wilkinson held sway, but he did not condescend to be on terms even of bowing acquaintance with any one of them. There were several young lady typewriters of respectable city connections in the offices of  
*35* Messrs. Tyler, Woodruff and White, but the young Irish lawyer passed them by without a glance. These bachelors were of the opinion that women were bringing the dignity of law and education to the dogs.

(1892)

37. The two men have all of the following in common EXCEPT
- (A) they are both unmarried
  - (B) they both look down upon women
  - (C) they are both professionals
  - (D) they are both bibliophiles
  - (E) they both speak foreign languages
38. The phrase “well up” (line 16) in this context most nearly means
- (A) handsomely paid
  - (B) generally liked
  - (C) professionally advanced
  - (D) comfortably sated
  - (E) nattily dressed
39. The sentence “Thither, on Wednesday evenings, when respectable church-members were wending their way to weekly service, they hastened regularly, to meet with a band of like-minded young men, and spend a literary hour or two” (lines 3-8) suggests the men are
- (A) chauvinists
  - (B) talented authors
  - (C) lapsed church-members
  - (D) rebellious
  - (E) pious
40. In this context, “mercurial” (line 21) most nearly means
- (A) excitable
  - (B) overheated
  - (C) incorrigible
  - (D) embarrassed
  - (E) self-confident
41. From the passage it is reasonable to conclude that the two men
- (A) had little opportunity to meet women
  - (B) felt threatened by female influence
  - (C) feared their jobs would be taken by women
  - (D) considered women generally inferior to men
  - (E) felt that women were fit only for teaching and clerical work

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

## LITERATURE TEST 4—*Continued*

42. By the phrase, “Cristine was a lawyer in full practice, but his name did not appear on the card of the firm which profited by his services” the author suggests that
- (A) Cristine is not valued by his firm
  - (B) Cristine does not have enough money to have business cards made
  - (C) although he was part of a firm, he worked independently
  - (D) Cristine did not contribute sufficiently to his company’s earnings
  - (E) Cristine is at the beginning of his career
43. The tone of the passage can best be described as
- (A) indignantly offended
  - (B) gently mocking
  - (C) hesitantly critical
  - (D) unflinchingly honest
  - (E) offhandedly distant
44. As it is used in the passage, the phrase “wending their way” (line 5) can best be replaced with the words
- (A) journeying to
  - (B) hastening to
  - (C) retiring from
  - (D) returning from
  - (E) late to

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

## LITERATURE TEST 4—Continued

Questions 45-53. Read the following poem carefully before you choose your answers.

### “The City Heiress”

How vain have prov'd the Labours of the Stage,  
In striving to reclaim a vitious Age!  
Poets may write the Mischief to impeach,  
*Line* You care as little what the Poets teach,  
5 As you regard at Church what Parsons preach.  
But where such Follies, and such Vices reign,  
What honest Pen has Patience to refrain?  
At Church, in Pews, ye most devoutly snore;  
And here, got dully drunk, ye come to roar:  
10 Ye go to Church to glout\*, and ogle there,  
And come to meet more leud convenient here

With equal Zeal ye honour either Place,  
And run so very evenly your Race,  
Y' improve in Wit just as you do in Grace  
15 It must be so, some Doemon\*\* has possest  
Our Land, and we have never since been blest.

\*to pout or look sullen

\*\*demon

(1682)

45. In this context, “vain” (line 1) most nearly means
- (A) boastful
  - (B) desperate
  - (C) wasted
  - (D) capricious
  - (E) complex
46. The first two lines “How vain have prov'd the Labours of the Stage, In striving to reclaim a vitious Age!” suggest that
- (A) the speaker considers actors a self-important group
  - (B) the speaker considers the theater world to be full of back-stabbing heathens
  - (C) the speaker considers that the theater’s attempt to improve society’s morality has failed
  - (D) acting requires more work than most common citizens understand
  - (E) through good theater, people can be metaphorically transported back in time
47. Which of the following is an example of personification?
- (A) “Poets may write the Mischief to impeach” (line 3)
  - (B) “What honest Pen has Patience to refrain?” (line 7)
  - (C) “And run so very evenly your Race” (line 13)
  - (D) “Y’ improve in Wit just as you do in Grace” (line 14)
  - (E) “It must be so, some Doemon has possest” (line 15)
48. The poem consists of
- (A) arrhythmic rhyme
  - (B) rhyming couplets only
  - (C) rhyming couplets and triplets
  - (D) epic hyperbole
  - (E) passive verbs only
49. From the poem, it is reasonable to infer that the speaker regards the church as
- (A) intensely boring
  - (B) ineffective in its teachings
  - (C) a den of gossip
  - (D) the domain of hypocrites
  - (E) inferior to theater
50. The tone of lines 13-14, “And run so very evenly your Race,/Y’ improve in Wit just as you do in Grace,” can best be described as
- (A) hyperbolic
  - (B) sarcastic
  - (C) condemning
  - (D) admiring
  - (E) paradoxical
51. According to the poet, people do all of the following in church and/or the theater EXCEPT
- (A) look at others
  - (B) nap soundly
  - (C) heckle the stage
  - (D) conduct contests
  - (E) become inebriated

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

## LITERATURE TEST 4—*Continued*

52. In the context, what is the narrative effect of the phrase “devoutly snore” (line 8) ?
- (A) It indicates that the people are so pious as to be devout even while asleep.
  - (B) It is an ironic attack on the people’s lack of attention to services.
  - (C) It is an attack on church services, which have become less interesting than the theatre.
  - (D) It rebukes people who carouse so late that they cannot stay awake at church.
  - (E) It contrasts the respectful quietude of people in church with the commotion they make at plays.
53. Why does line 14 “Y’ improve in Wit just as you do in Grace” contain an abbreviation?
- (A) In the seventeenth century “you” or “ye” was commonly spelled “y.”
  - (B) Because the poet wrote in longhand, the abbreviation was an attempt to save copying time.
  - (C) To form alliteration with “your” (line 13) and “you” (line 14).
  - (D) To make the line fit the poem’s meter.
  - (E) To make it evident that a new subject is being addressed.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

## LITERATURE TEST 4—*Continued*

**Questions 54-62. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.**

In the mind of the mariner, there is a superstitious horror connected with the name of Pirate; and there are few subjects that interest and excite the curiosity of mankind generally,  
*Line* 5 more than the desperate exploits, foul doings, and diabolical career of these monsters in human form. A piratical crew is generally formed of the desperadoes and runagates of every clime and nation. The pirate, from the perilous nature of his  
10 occupation, when not cruising on the ocean, the great highway of nations, selects the most lonely isles of the sea for his retreat, or secretes himself near the shores of rivers, bays and lagoons of thickly wooded and uninhabited countries, so  
15 that if pursued he can escape to the woods and mountain glens of the interior. The islands of the Indian Ocean, and the east and west coasts of Africa, as well as the West Indies, have been their haunts for centuries; and vessels navigating the  
20 Atlantic and Indian Oceans, are often captured by them, the passengers and crew murdered, the money and most valuable part of the cargo plundered, the vessel destroyed, thus obliterating all trace of their unhappy fate, and leaving  
25 friends and relatives to mourn their loss from the inclemencies of the elements, when they were butchered in cold blood by their fellow men, who by practically adopting the maxim that “dead men tell no tales,” enable themselves to pursue their  
30 diabolical career with impunity...

But the apprehension and foreboding of the mind, when under the influence of remorse, are powerful, and every man, whether civilized or savage, has interwoven in his constitution a moral  
35 sense, which secretly condemns him when he has committed an atrocious action, even when he is placed in situations which raise him above the fear of human punishment, for “Conscience, the torturer of the soul, unseen. Does fiercely brandish  
40 a sharp scourge within; Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe, but to our minds what edicts can give law? Even you yourself to your own breast shall tell Your crimes, and your own conscience be your hell.”

(1837)

54. Which of the following sentences best describes the passage’s structure?
- (A) Paragraph one introduces a topic, while paragraph two further elaborates, citing poetic evidence.
  - (B) Paragraph one states a point of view, while paragraph two opposes it.
  - (C) Paragraph one states the general perception of a profession, while paragraph two delves into the actual emotions of the individuals in that profession.
  - (D) Paragraph one explains atrocities, and paragraph two justifies them.
  - (E) Paragraph one provides background on a topic, while paragraph two gives a contemporary popular culture example.
55. Which of the following situations would be most analogous to the author’s suppositions about pirates’ emotions?
- (A) A student who cheated on a test but felt so bad about it that he turned himself in
  - (B) A student who cheated on a test and gave her transgression no more than a passing thought
  - (C) A student who falsely accused another student of cheating, and then retracted his statement because of guilt
  - (D) A student who cheated on a test but felt so ashamed that he was unable to enjoy the high grade he received
  - (E) A student who cheated on a test but felt justified in doing so because the teacher had not properly prepared her for the material on the test
56. Which of the following is an example of a metaphor?
- (A) “their haunts for centuries” (lines 18-19)
  - (B) “the desperate exploits, foul doings, and diabolical career” (lines 5-6)
  - (C) “the great highway of nations” (lines 10-11)
  - (D) “the desperadoes and runagates of every clime and nation” (lines 7-9)
  - (E) “the apprehension and foreboding of the mind” (lines 31-32)

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

## LITERATURE TEST 4—*Continued*

57. The author's prose can be characterized as
- (A) descriptively complex, using extensive modifiers and subordinate clauses
  - (B) deceptively ornate, couching a simple subject in complicated language
  - (C) rhetorically interrogative, raising questions that the author never answers
  - (D) narrowly biased, providing a unilateral viewpoint
  - (E) defensively argumentative, anticipating critical objections and rejecting them
58. The word "secretes" (line 12) as it is used in the passage most nearly means
- (A) admits
  - (B) ensconces
  - (C) emanates
  - (D) entertains
  - (E) silences
59. According to the passage, what do relatives of the victims believe happened to the victims?
- (A) They died of scurvy or other shipborne diseases.
  - (B) They were murdered by pirates.
  - (C) They were kidnapped by foreign cultures to be sold as slaves.
  - (D) They succumbed to the lure of the open ocean.
  - (E) They capsized in a large storm and drowned.
60. The author most likely believes in
- (A) a universal conscience that transcends cultures
  - (B) a supreme deity who governs all actions
  - (C) a higher court to which murderers are held accountable
  - (D) the potential power of international law
  - (E) the importance of nurture in the development of a moral code
61. The use of the word "practically" (line 28)
- (A) proves that murderers are always haunted by remorse
  - (B) suggests that not all victims were killed
  - (C) insinuates that the pirates were motivated only by greed
  - (D) explains the logic behind murder
  - (E) implies that the author is not exactly sure of the pirates' actions
62. The author inserts the poem/song at the end most likely to
- (A) liven up a boring narrative
  - (B) support a point by quoting a poetic source
  - (C) discuss an opinion that is opposed to his
  - (D) provide a text for subsequent analysis
  - (E) appease readers who prefer rhyme to prose

**STOP**

**IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.  
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.**