

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Quick-Score Answers

1. B	12. A	23. D	34. E	45. A
2. D	13. B	24. A	35. A	46. B
3. B	14. E	25. D	36. E	47. A
4. C	15. B	26. C	37. E	48. E
5. A	16. C	27. C	38. A	49. E
6. B	17. D	28. C	39. A	50. B
7. B	18. B	29. C	40. E	51. D
8. A	19. C	30. C	41. E	52. C
9. C	20. B	31. D	42. C	53. D
10. B	21. A	32. C	43. B	54. A
11. D	22. C	33. D	44. D	55. A

Review Strategy

See the "Quick Review of Literary and Rhetorical Terms," p. 171.

Test-Taking Strategy

When all the answer choices seem correct, see if one may be the main idea or theme and the others, supporting information.

1. The correct answer is (B). The context is that the New England group was beginning to fall apart. As poets, this means that they were beginning to lose their creativity. Although choices (A), (C), (D), and (E) may express some of the feelings and experiences of the New England group, none addresses the core problem of these poets in the manner that choice (B) does.
2. The correct answer is (D). This selection is not descriptive, so the mode can not be description, choice (A). It does not attempt to argue or persuade, so it cannot be persuasive, choice (C), or argumentative, choice (E), writing. Nor does it tell a story; therefore, it is not a narrative, choice (B). It simply presents the facts—exposition, choice (D).
3. The correct answer is (B). The sentence cited contains the statement, "a reflection of actuality, 'an extension of experience.'" Choice (B) closely matches that thought. There is no development of an existential subject, choice (A). Modern poetry is not defined, choice (C). Choices (D) and (E) are similarly not discussed in the excerpt.
4. The correct answer is (C). All of these statements are true. The trick here is to figure out which gives the author's main idea. The writer is discussing the beginning of modern American writing. That is what choice (C) is presenting. The other choices, (A), (B), (D), and (E), are facts that support and illuminate the writer's thesis.

5. **The correct answer is (A).** The correct answer is developed in the first paragraph with the observation that the Civil War marked the start of modern poetry. In the second paragraph, a link is shown between the close of the Civil War and the decline of the New England group, also known as the Brahmins. Religious freedom and politics, choice (B), were never shown to be an issue. Political nationalism, industrial growth, and philosophical creativity were also never developed as an influence on the Brahmins, choices (C), (D), and (E).
6. **The correct answer is (B).** In the second paragraph, Louis Untermeyer states that some of the Brahmins “occupied themselves with translations.” *Divina Commedia* is such a translation. This makes choice (B) the correct answer. Choice (A) is true, but incorrect because it is not relevant to the question. Choices (C), (D), and (E) are not related to the question, and the author does not explore them.
7. **The correct answer is (B).** The context of this expression is another way that Untermeyer shows that the creativity of the Brahmins had been lost. In this case, he is saying that the Brahmins were satisfied with the sounds of old music, an allusion to their focus on translations of old writings. The author is not speaking of sounds per se—that eliminates choices (A), (C), and (D). The author is not speaking of philosophical concepts, choice (E).
8. **The correct answer is (A).** This question is from the point of view of the Brahmins, not the author. It probably does not reflect the thoughts of the author. In the third paragraph, Untermeyer writes, “To them [the Brahmins], the new men must have seemed like a regiment recruited from the ranks of vulgarity.” This passage is a direct response to the question and is represented by choice (A). Choices (B), (C), (D), and (E) do not express the point of view of the New England poets.
9. **The correct answer is (C).** The passage from the final paragraph is the identification by the author of the change from the Brahmin-influenced era to modern American poetry. This can be most readily seen by Untermeyer’s comment that “America developed a national conscience.” Choices (A) and (D) are true but do not reflect the writer’s thoughts in this passage. Choices (B) and (E) are neither true nor relevant.

Test-Taking Strategy

Look for and eliminate distracters, answer choices that are not relevant to the question.

10. **The correct answer is (B).** Although the Brahmins might have been harsh and scathing in their commentary about modern American poets, the passage itself does not have that tone; therefore, choice (A) is incorrect. There is no wit or humor contained in the excerpt, making choice (D) incorrect. The remaining three answers have some elements that may seem to be true. A reader may see the article as dry or even irritating, but not condescending, choice (C), or pretentious, choice (E). Only one of these three answer choices has both elements that are true. Choice (B), scholarly and informative, correctly answers the question.
11. **The correct answer is (D).** The author never made a judgment about which type of poetry was superior, so choice (A) is incorrect. The same can be said of choice (B). The Brahmins were not identified as the creators of modern American poetry, choice (C). The author specifically said that the Civil War produced little quality poetry, eliminating choice (E). The author develops the Civil War as the starting point of modern American poetry in the first two paragraphs, choice (D).
12. **The correct answer is (A).** The author says in the first sentence of the second paragraph “the Civil War . . . produced a vast quantity of poems but practically no important poetry.” Choice (A) mirrors Untermeyer’s commentary. If Untermeyer says that no poetry was produced, that implies that no poets were produced, so choice (B) cannot be correct. Choices (C), (D), and (E) do not accurately reflect this passage.
13. **The correct answer is (B).** The sentence taken from the end of the concluding paragraph is a reference to the Brahmins’ attempt to keep their style of poetry the dominant form. Untermeyer does not suggest that the poets of transition were deliberate in the execution of their art as indicated in choice (A). The author proposes that the poets of transition resisted the change; therefore, they were aware of it, making choice (C) incorrect. The author states neither of the meanings described in choices (D) and (E).
14. **The correct answer is (E).** In the third sentence of the final paragraph, Untermeyer identifies the new poetic expression as “crude, jangling, and vigorously democratic.” Choice (E) repeats the description as crude, and it relies on the reader to recognize that a democratic form of poetry is cutting edge. The descriptions of the poets in choices (A), (B), (C), or (D) are not consistent with the description or even mentioned by the author.

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15. The correct answer is (B). Untermeyer describes the Brahmins as educated, but he does not contend that they are mercurial, choice (A). The author leaves the reader with the impression that the Brahmins are anything but lighthearted or easygoing, choices (C) and (D). They are portrayed as brilliant but not forgiving; thus, choice (E) is incorrect. This leaves (B) as the correct answer. Untermeyer does give the impression that the Brahmins were stuffy and intransigent.
16. The correct answer is (C). Each of the choices has a small element of correctness. The characters do make comments about health, choice (A), and some discussion about exercise takes place, choice (B). Franklin does mention the pain of the gout attack, choice (D). Dialogue occurs, although not suited for a morality play, choice (E). However, because the question asks for the theme of the passage, only choice (C) is correct.
17. The correct answer is (D). An alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant sound, choice (A). A metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is spoken of as though it were something else, choice (B). An allegory is a literary work with two or more levels of meaning; one of which is literal and others symbolic, choice (C). A simile is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things by using words such as *like* or *as*, choice (E). None of these apply to the selection. Allowing the disease to speak is personification, the giving of human characteristics to nonhuman things, choice (D).
18. The correct answer is (B). Choices (A), (C), and (E), but not choice (D), seem reasonable. However, only choice (B) includes both elements of the tone—the humor and the reasoned presentation of the medical information given.
19. The correct answer is (C). Franklin is lamenting the thought that people's debts and sins are always greater than people imagine them to be. Choice (A) restates part of the maxim, while choices (B), (D), and (E) are not accurate restatements.

Review Strategy

See the "Quick Review of Literary and Rhetorical Terms," p. 171.

20. The correct answer is (B). If you did not know what *interposition* means, you could try your knowledge of prefixes to determine that it means to be placed between; it's the noun form of the verb *interpose*. Choice (A) means an intervention between parties with a view to reconciling differences; this does not fit Gout's role in the piece. Choice (B) means the act of prohibiting or restraining someone from doing something; it is much stronger than choice (C), involvement. Gout is very much in evidence, so choice (D), absence, is illogical. Based on the context—Gout has just recited a list of Franklin's transgressions—choice (E), interview, seems too mild a meaning. Choice (B) is the strongest word and seems to best match Gout's tone.
21. The correct answer is (A). (The character of Gout is female in the dialogue.) Gout states that she is very serious and she can justify every action (lines 2–4). She is indignant, or righteously angry, choice (A), and is not pleased, choice (B), or feeling chastised, choice (C), or contrite, choice (D). Gout certainly is not oblivious, choice (E), but very concerned about Franklin's health.
22. The correct answer is (C). On the surface, all these choices seem correct because each is mentioned in the selection. However, choices (A), (B), (D), and (E) are specific details of Franklin's point that reasonable and responsible behavior cures the gout, choice (C).
23. The correct answer is (D). The challenge of determining the correct answer is between choices (D) and (E) because the other choices do not express the tone of Gout's comments. If Gout were disgusted, choice (A), she would not bother trying to reason with Franklin. There is no conciliation in her tone, choice (B), nor are her arguments superficial, choice (C). Gout is not dealing with trivial ideas in a narrow bookish manner, so choice (D) is the correct description.
24. The correct answer is (A). Choice (B) is incorrect because Gout is not misinterpreting Franklin the character's actions; Franklin agrees with Gout. The topic is serious—Franklin the character agrees with Gout—so Franklin the author's purpose is more than to write some lighthearted prose, choice (C). The theme is developed in such a way as to make Gout's argument more persuasive, thus eliminating choice (D) as untrue. Choice (E) is inaccurate because the motives are clearly developed. Choice (A) is the best answer in that the use of dialogue permits Franklin the writer to focus on Gout's comments and easily refute Franklin the character's defense.

Test-Taking Strategy

The answer to this question should reassure you about question 20. Look for consistency among the answers you choose for passages.

25. The correct answer is (D). The key here is to notice that the word *interests* is plural. Franklin does enjoy being with friends, choice (B), but that is only one interest. He says he likes walking in the gardens, choice (A), but does not act as if he does. There is no information in the selection to support choice (C). Knowing Franklin as a historical figure would help you see that choice (E) is incorrect. Therefore, the statement that best characterizes what we do know about Franklin from the selection is that he enjoys those interests that do not require him to do anything more than sit, choice (D).
26. The correct answer is (C). First, read the sentence. While *object* may be a noun or a verb, it is used as a verb in this sentence. The answer choices are either verbs or may be used as verbs (*dispute* and *silence*) so you can't eliminate any choices immediately. Next, substitute each answer choice in the sentence to see which best fits the context. If you realize the sentence means that Franklin cannot use the fatigue of the day as an excuse (argument) for needing a carriage, choice (C) is clearly the answer. While *object* can mean *dispute*, choice (B), it does not have that meaning in this passage. Choices (A), (D), and (E) make little or no sense in context.
27. The correct answer is (C). First, you need to determine which points are true about the sentence. The sentence has neither a participial phrase (I) nor a compound verb in the past tense, so points I and II are incorrect. There is an infinitive (III). Then determine which answer choice has only III—choice (C).
28. The correct answer is (C). Franklin will not answer because he knows he did not follow his own advice. At this point in the dialogue, he is not arguing with Gout nor is there any sign that he has tired of the conversation, so choices (A) and (E) are incorrect. Franklin has not shown himself to be forgetful, thus eliminating choice (B). While the tone of the passage is amusing, the Franklin of the dialogue is serious, thus eliminating choice (D).
29. The correct answer is (C). Use of scientific reasoning, rather than superstitions or religious beliefs, for medical conditions was a discovery of the eighteenth century. Neither choice (D) nor choice (E) is true of the selection. Choice (A) is irrelevant, and although choice (B) is true, choice (C) is a better overall statement.

Review Strategy

Study the grammar review beginning on page 141 to help you review the conventions of English.

Test-Taking Strategy

When the question involves a contrast or comparison involving two items, the answer has to have two parts.

30. **The correct answer is (C).** The statement in question contrasts two sets of circumstances. The correct answer must then have two sets of answers as well. Only choice (C) fulfills the requirement (sages/fools; wise statements/unwise actions). Choices (A), (B), (D), and (E) all deal with single concepts.
31. **The correct answer is (D).** The passage is not objective, but strongly one-sided, so choice (A) is incorrect. The author is not attempting to teach you about his position; therefore, choices (B) and (C) are incorrect. The passage is reasoned, but the writer presents his arguments to convince the reader of his position. This makes the better choice (D) rather than choice (E).
32. **The correct answer is (C).** A review of the first sentence of the last paragraph of the passage contains the phrase “the whole show and splendour of this great commerce.” The wording clearly indicates that the author is “very positive,” choice (C), about commerce and expansionism. The essay’s purpose is to persuade you of the greatness of expansionism. Choice (B) has the right sentiment but is not strong enough. Choice (A) is contrary to the tone of the selection, as is choice (D). Choice (E) is a distracter.
33. **The correct answer is (D).** The word *invidious* means “to create ill will or envy” or “to give offense.” If you did not know that, you could use the context to realize that choice (E) makes no sense. While the author is obviously expressing the opinion that the restraints are negative, he does not imply that they are entrapping, deceitful, or untrustworthy, choices (A), (B) and (C), respectively.
34. **The correct answer is (E).** This question is similar to, but not the same as, question 31. The author is not relating a story, so choice (A) is incorrect. He is not merely describing an event or place, so choice (B) is incorrect. Choice (C) is incorrect because the author is not simply explaining a topic. Argument, choice (D), is writing that attempts to prove a point with a well-reasoned discussion. The writer of this passage is doing more than that; he is attempting to persuade the reader to accept his position, choice (E).
35. **The correct answer is (A).** The opening sentence of the first paragraph identifies what the writer believes to be the most important events in history (I). The sentence does not mention expansionism (II) or economics (III), so choices (B), (C), (D), and (E) are incorrect. The only answer that identifies only the element of history is choice (A).

Test-Taking Strategy

In a two-step question, first identify which point(s) is correct. Then determine which answer choice contains the point(s).

36. **The correct answer is (E).** With no salutation, direct address, or closing, the selection gives no evidence of correspondence, eliminating choice (A). Since the selection discusses history, choice (C) is unlikely. Choices (B), (D), and (E) all apply to the passage, but the correct answer is the most precise, choice (E).
37. **The correct answer is (E).** You could determine the answer to this question even if you could not remember what all the grammatical terms mean. Once you recognized two of the grammatical elements, perhaps an infinitive, choice (B), and a prepositional phrase, choice (C), you know that the answer must be choice (E), since only choice (E) allows for multiple answers.
38. **The correct answer is (A).** Although you may not recognize overstatement, choice (A), as a rhetorical device, you could establish that it is the correct answer through the process of elimination. Choice (B) may seem to apply, but hyperbole is not intended to be taken literally, so choice (B) cannot be correct. Likewise, a conceit may seem to be correct, but it is an analogy and there is none in the sentence, thus making choice (C) incorrect. The sentence certainly is not an oversimplification nor is there any imagery, so choices (D) and (E) do not apply.
39. **The correct answer is (A).** At first glance, all the choices may seem to pertain to the passage, so you must decide which most accurately applies to the entire essay. The passage deals more with the effects of the colonial production than the effects of colonialism on the colonies, so choices (B) and (C) are not the best alternatives. Choices (D) and (E) are distracters.
40. **The correct answer is (E).** The passage does not recognize the exploitation involved in colonization (II), so any answer that includes II should be eliminated—choices (A), (B), (C), and (D).
41. **The correct answer is (E).** The writer uses the example of linen production to support his point, making choice (E) correct. The use of examples to support his argument makes the piece specific, so choice (A) is incorrect. There is no comparison or story, eliminating choices (C) and (D). You might have thought that the writer employs causal relation by arguing that expansionism results in economic wealth for noncolonial nations, choice (B), but that is an organizational technique, not a method of support.

Test-Taking Strategy

When you know something about an answer but aren't sure, use the strategies of educated guessing to eliminate more answer choices.

42. The correct answer is (C). An antecedent is the noun or noun phrase to which a pronoun refers. Only choices (A) and (C) make sense in the context of the clause. You need to pick the alternative that exactly reflects the words of the sentence, which would eliminate choice (A). The other possibilities, choices (B), (D), and (E), are distracters.
43. The correct answer is (B). Choice (A) corrects the possessive, *colonies'*, but otherwise is identical to the convoluted original. Choice (C) moves one clause but does little else to clarify the sentence's meaning. Choice (D) is grammatically incorrect. Choice (E) is a lengthy but incomplete sentence.
44. The correct answer is (D). The phrase is a participial phrase that functions as an adjective, in this case modifying the subject *I*. Since it is a participial phrase, choices (A), (C), and (E) are incorrect. Choice (B) is a distracter that is not relevant to the question.
45. The correct answer is (A). The word *visage* means face. If you did not know that, you could figure out the meaning by recognizing that a reflection that is a face would mirror a face. Choice (D), *vision*, may mean something seen in a dream, so it is not an accurate choice to refer to one's reflection. People rarely use words such as *aspect* and *facade* to refer to their reflections, so choices (C) and (E) make little sense in context.
46. The correct answer is (B). This question requires an understanding of rhetorical terms. Diction, or word choice, presented in points I and III, is very broad. Any writer uses diction to convey meaning, so you must look at the other elements of the answer choices. The lengths of sentences vary (I) but do little to produce a feeling of excitement, and although the author is very descriptive, none of the descriptions are extravagantly exaggerated (III). If you were not aware of the definition of diction, you could still recognize that the author's effective choice of vivid, precise words (such as *stupendous*, *slinking*, and *pinnacles*) and the rapid pace of the passage convey excitement (II). This eliminates all choices except choice (B).
47. The correct answer is (A). This question also requires a knowledge of rhetoric. Imagery, or making pictures through words, is a dominant device in the selection, so the correct answer must include item I. However, there is no parallelism (II) and little personification (III), so any response that includes items II or III is inaccurate. This eliminates choices (B), (C), (D), and (E).

Test-Taking Strategy

Be sure all parts of an answer are correct. A partially correct answer is a partially incorrect answer—and a quarter-point deduction.

Study Strategy

See the "Quick Review of Literary and Rhetorical Terms," p. 171.

48. The correct answer is (E). The writer is writing about his personal experience discovering an ancient Egyptian tomb. While the author is very descriptive, he uses description to make his story come alive, so choice (A) is not the best choice. There is some explanation, but the author's purpose is not to teach or explain, so choice (B) is incorrect. He does not argue or attempt to convince readers, eliminating choices (C) and (D).
49. The correct answer is (E). First, eliminate alternatives that are obviously wrong, choices (B) and (C), because there has been no mention of air, smelly or lacking. To figure out the correct answer, think of a causal relationship. The beauty of the mummy cases, choice (A), caused the writer's excitement, choice (D), but more importantly, his recognition of what the mummy cases were made him realize the significance of his discovery, choice (E).
50. The correct answer is (B). The paragraph mentions the scent of death, but the phrase is used to describe the desert environment, so choice (A) is inaccurate. The entire passage has an emotional element, but the paragraph does not describe it, excluding choice (C). Mention of local animals adds to the description of the setting, but they are not described, so choice (D) cannot be correct. Sunset sets the time, another element of the physical setting, so choice (E) is not the answer. Choices (D) and (E) are details that actually support choice (B).
51. The correct answer is (D). The key to this question is recognition of the tone and purpose. The selection is an engaging, informative narrative of one archaeologist's discovery. It is most like a magazine article, which in fact it is. The passage is too personal and informal for a historical paper, choice (A). The passage is missing the greeting and closing of a letter and does not address the reader directly as a letter would, so choice (B) cannot be correct. A conversation involves more than one person's input, so choice (C) is incorrect. This passage would have been an exciting talk, but a lecture implies a more academic purpose, eliminating choice (E).
52. The correct answer is (C). The sentence has two clauses, so choice (A) can be eliminated. There is a coordinating conjunction, but it joins two verbs, not two independent clauses, so the sentence is neither compound nor compound-complex, eliminating choices (B) and (D). The sentence expresses a complete thought, so choice (E) is incorrect.

Test-Taking Strategy

This is a main-idea question in disguise. For this type of question, always look for the most inclusive or broadest answer.

Review Strategy

Check the review of grammar and sentence structure in Chapter 3.

Test-Taking Strategy

For not/except questions, ask yourself if the answer is true. If it is, cross it off and go on to the next answer choice.

Review Strategy

Check the "Quick Review of Literary and Rhetorical Terms," p. 171.

53. The correct answer is (D). The noun phrase "the whole of the night" eliminates choice (A). The gerund "in hiring men" eliminates choice (B). "To help remove the precious relics" is an infinitive phrase, so choice (C) cannot be the answer. "Of the night" is a prepositional phrase modifying the subject, so choice (E) is excluded. While there is an adverb and an adverbial phrase, there is no adverbial clause, making choice (D) wrong about the sentence but the correct answer.
54. The correct answer is (A). All the answers seem to make sense in the context of this sentence, so you must use your knowledge from other areas. If you know the French word *ami* or the Spanish word *amigo*, both of which mean friend, you have a strong clue to the meaning of the word in question. Another clue that can help uncover the meaning is the phrase "like an old acquaintance." Only choice (A) defines the word correctly.
55. The correct answer is (A). An alliteration is a repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning or within words. A simile, a metaphor, and a conceit are figures of speech that are used to compare two unlike things, so choices (B), (C), and (E) are illogical answers. An allusion is a reference to a classical work, so choice (D) is incorrect.