

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS**Quick-Score Answers**

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

Test-Taking Strategy

Use a watch, clock, or timer to pace yourself as you take the practice tests. This will help you work out your pacing when you take the real AP exam.

1. **The correct answer is (D).** Whenever a series of answer choices includes broad statements or generalizations, check to see if the generalization may be the best response. In this case, choices (D) and (E) refer to concepts rather than to specific instances. Choice (D) relates directly to the phrase Elizabeth uses in her speech, whereas choice (E) does not relate to the content of the paragraph. Eliminate choice (E). A careful rereading of the sentence, in the context of the paragraph, will tell you that choices (A), (B), and (C) can be eliminated. Elizabeth does not say she is weak, choice (A), nor too emotional, choice (C). She would consider herself unworthy of God's mercies only if she believed that she ruled based on her own right rather than through God's will. Because she does not believe this, choice (B) is incorrect. Choice (D), the notion of women as the weaker sex, a belief widely held at the time, is the best answer.
2. **The correct answer is (E).** If you did not know immediately that this is a persuasive speech, using the process of elimination would tell you. You could rule out choice (A), because Elizabeth is not telling a story. Elizabeth is not presenting a well-reasoned argument, so cross off choice (B). Choice (C) is not correct because Elizabeth is not explaining something, and choice (D) can be eliminated because Elizabeth is not describing something to her audience. Choice (E) is the best answer because judging from her tone, diction, and content, Elizabeth is attempting to persuade her audience of something, to convince them of her position or point of view.

3. **The correct answer is (B).** This question asks you to identify a figure of speech. Elizabeth is comparing “pills” to the “cares and troubles of a Crown,” so that rules out choices (C), (D), and (E), that have nothing to do with comparison. A simile must use *like* or *as*, which eliminates choice (A). That leaves choice (B), a metaphor.
4. **The correct answer is (C).** Although the passage has a bit of each of the choices, overall, given the speaker’s rhetoric and purpose, the best answer is choice (C), persuasive.
5. **The correct answer is (A).** Elizabeth’s purpose in this paragraph is to reinforce the premise that she rules by virtue of divine will (I), not by her own will. Elizabeth may indeed be tired of the burden of ruling (II), but that is not stated or implied here. She is saying that she *cannot* resign because God has given this burden to her, so item III is incorrect. Only item I is correct, and only choice (A) has item I.
6. **The correct answer is (B).** This is an inference question. If you don’t know the answer right away, then try educated guessing. It is easy to rule out choices (D) and (E), because they are obviously wrong. Do not be distracted by choices (A) and (C) simply because they contain words that you see in the sentence. Choice (B) is the best inference from the sentence.
7. **The correct answer is (C).** Remember that you are dealing with definition and context. Remember also that Elizabeth is making a comparison. Always substitute the answer choices in the sentence to see which one makes the most sense. Choices (B), (C), and (E) seem likely possibilities, but choices (A) and (D) don’t make sense. Elizabeth can neither approximate nor mirror “the cares and burdens of a Crown . . . than to the drugs of a learned physician.” Because of the words *than to*, choice (C), *accurately compare*, fits within the construction as well as makes sense.
8. **The correct answer is (D).** Go back to the passage and read the entire sentence. The clue is in the clause “that God hath made me His Instrument to maintain His Truth and Glory.” Choice (D) states the general idea that being God’s instrument is synonymous with being obedient to God. Choice (B) has nothing to do with the passage. Choices (A) and (C) relate to Elizabeth’s actions, whereas choice (D) restates God’s action and is a truer statement of the clause. Choice (E) is the direct opposite of the clause.

Review Strategy

To review strategies for answering the types of questions you will find on the AP exam, see Chapter 1.

Test-Taking Strategy

This is another question with the potential to trip you up on a cursory reading of the passage. Each answer choice has some word or words that are repeated from the passage.

9. **The correct answer is (E).** This is a recall question, that is, the answer is stated directly in the first paragraph of the passage. Of the answer choices, only choice (E) is contained there. The other choices are not.
10. **The correct answer is (E).** If you don't know the Latin terms, skip them and try to find the answer in another way. If you do know the Latin terms, you know that they are incorrect and do not apply here. *Reductio ad absurdum*, choice (B), is a proposition that proves to be absurd when carried to its logical conclusion. *Argumentum ad hominem*, choice (D), is an argument that appeals to the emotions rather than the intellect (a secondary meaning of *ad hominem* is the manner in which one attacks an opponent's character rather than addresses the person's contentions). Don't be fooled by choice (C). Love is mentioned, but it's not the point. That leaves choices (A) and (E). There is no comparison in the sentence, so there can be no metaphor, thus eliminating choice (A). Choice (E) is the best answer.
11. **The correct answer is (A).** Once in a while you may get a seemingly easy question. This is one such question, and don't read too much into it. It is just what you think it is at first glance. Elizabeth wants to be remembered to her hearers' loved ones. A clue is in the next phrase when she commends "yours to my best care." The *yours* refers to the loved ones again.
12. **The correct answer is (D).** Remember that tone and style are clues to purpose. If you answered question number 4 correctly, you know that the tone of the passage is persuasive. Choice (D) contains the word *convince*, which is part of the purpose of persuasion. Don't be distracted by the other choices. Choice (A) does not reflect the tone accurately; Elizabeth's expression of affection is secondary to her main point. Choice (B) is a misreading of Elizabeth's character, based on her speech. Choice (C) is one piece of support for her thesis. Choice (E) asks you to make an assumption without any basis in the passage and can be eliminated.
13. **The correct answer is (D).** Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not stated or implied in this paragraph. In fact, choice (B) is the opposite of what Elizabeth is saying. Choice (E) does not represent a comparison, leaving choice (D) as the answer.

14. **The correct answer is (B).** This is a straightforward vocabulary question. Choices (A), (D), and (E) are distracters. You may remember that the chimera was a mythical monster, but in the context of the selection, the connotation is on the word *mythical*. Imaginary then, choice (B), is a better answer than choice (C). A bit later on, the author reinforces this idea by talking about the “false pretenses” that go with dueling.
15. **The correct answer is (E).** Choices (A), (B), and (C) are easily ruled out, because the writer is not simply describing, explaining, or telling a story. Choice (D) can be eliminated because an argument implies a premise/conclusion relationship, which is not the case here. The writer seeks to persuade the reader to think as he does; therefore, choice (E) is the correct answer.
16. **The correct answer is (D).** The writer states in the first paragraph that “it is worth our consideration to examine into this chimerical groundless humor [dueling], and to lay every other thought aside, until we have stripped it of all its false pretenses . . .” This statement indicates that choices (B), (C), and (E) are incorrect. The author says nothing about alternatives or changes in dueling, and the tone of the piece is not amusing. The process of elimination then leaves choices (A) and (D). While the article may indeed educate the reader, choice (A), the stated purpose is to discredit the practice of dueling, choice (D).
17. **The correct answer is (C).** This is one of those questions in which each of the answer choices seems a little bit true. Go back to the passage. The writer makes repeated use of the word *honor*, which should give you a clue. In addition, choice (B) would be correct only if the writer were speaking metaphorically about a debt of honor, which he isn’t. Choice (E) is incorrect because the last sentence in paragraph 4 indicates that the real purpose of the duel is to allow some foolhardy coxcomb to avoid having to admit he was wrong. That leaves choices (A), (C), and (D). While both choices (A) and (D) are true statements about duels, they do not answer the question, leaving choice (C) as the correct answer.
18. **The correct answer is (C).** A “brave man” is a gentleman, and a “hand below that of a common hangman” means a person of a lower social class than a hangman. Item I is not stated or implied in the passage, which rules out choices (A) and (D). Item II is true, but it does not relate to the statement from the passage, eliminating choices (B), (D), and (E). Only point III relates to the statement, so choice (C), item III only, is correct.

Test-Taking Strategy

Read each question stem and highlight important words. Restate the question to yourself to be sure that you know what you are being asked to look for.

Test-Taking Strategy

In answering a tiered or multistep question, first decide which point(s) answers the question. Then determine which answer choice matches that item(s).

19. **The correct answer is (A).** In the third paragraph, the writer gives us an anecdote of “a country gentleman” to **strengthen** his position. Choice (B), satire, is a literary work that uses sarcasm and ridicule to expose vices and follies; this work is too serious in tone to be satire. There is little imagery, choice (C), in the third paragraph. In an allegory, characters and events represent abstract qualities, which is not true of the country gentleman. A parable, choice (E), is a short tale that teaches a moral. The purpose of the tale of the country gentleman is not to teach a moral but to illustrate the author’s point.
20. **The correct answer is (B).** This is a recall question, meaning that the answer is stated directly in the text. In the second paragraph, the writer states “that all men fight against their will.” Choice (A) can be eliminated because the question asks only about what the writer believes. Choice (C) is incorrect because the author is offering an alternative—not to duel. The author skewers choice (D) in his essay, and choice (E) is not stated in the text.
21. **The correct answer is (A).** In line 6, the author implies that he is writing an article, so he must be writing for a newspaper or magazine. (This piece is by Richard Steele of *Tatler* and *Spectator* fame.) Therefore, this is a professional piece with formal diction, quickly and easily eliminating choices (B), (C), (D), and (E).
22. **The correct answer is (A).** Looking for consistency among answers will help you rule out choice (C), because we already eliminated satire in question 19, and although the writer uses humor, the piece is not particularly witty. The piece is serious but not introspective, that is, told from the deep feelings of the author, choice (B). Neither is the piece impassioned or ardent, choice (D). While the author is obviously educated, the piece is not filled with allusions or factual references, thus eliminating choice (E). The piece is written to be persuasive using a reasonable tone, choice (A).
23. **The correct answer is (E).** In checking points I, II, and III against the first paragraph, you can see that all three are true about the rhetorical function of the first paragraph. Only answer choice (E) has all three items.

Test-Taking Strategy

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

Review Strategy

See Chapter 3 for a quick review of grammar.

24. **The correct answer is (B).** This *not/except* question tests your knowledge of English grammar. The phrase “from a young lady” is an adjectival phrase, so choice (A) is true about the sentence and an incorrect answer to the question. “Into so fatal a folly” is an adverbial phrase, making choice (C) true and incorrect. Both are examples of prepositional phrases, so choice (D) is true and incorrect. “Written in the most passionate terms” is a participial phrase, so choice (E) is incorrect. A gerund is a word ending in *-ing*, and there is none in the sentence, so choice (B) is not true and the right answer.
25. **The correct answer is (B).** Recalling the figures of speech, you might remember that a simile, choice (A), requires the words *like* or *as*. Choice (C), personification, is the giving of human qualities to a nonhuman thing. An analogy, choice (D), is a comparison to a directly parallel case. Choice (E), an overstatement, is an exaggeration. Choice (B), a metaphor, is the only one that fits. A metaphor is a comparison of two things, often related, and does not employ *like* or *as*.
26. **The correct answer is (E).** Each item, I, II, and III, is true. None of them can be eliminated; therefore, choice (E), which contains all three items, is the correct answer.
27. **The correct answer is (D).** You can determine the answer for this question using the process of elimination. The feeling created in this passage is lively and informative. You can eliminate choices (A) and (B) because there is nothing pedantic or folksy about the article. While the language is more elaborate than that commonly used today, there is no pretentiousness, so choice (C) can be ruled out. The passage may seem nostalgic from the viewpoint of a twenty-first-century reader, but it would not have been to the writer’s contemporaries, so choice (E) is also incorrect.
28. **The correct answer is (A).** The article tells about football. The writer does use descriptive language to support his thesis, but that does not make the major mode of the selection description, choice (D). There is little or no storytelling, nor effort to sway the audience, eliminating choices (B), (C), and (E). You might have felt the writer did attempt to influence readers, but that is a secondary purpose, not the mode of discourse.
29. **The correct answer is (D).** The reference is to the earliest home of football-style sports. The writer states in lines 4–5 that the earliest prototypes were developed in England. Choices (A), (B), and (C) make no sense in the context of the selection. Australia, choice (E), is a distracter.

Study Strategy

Review educating guessing in Chapter 1.

Review Strategy

To review literary and rhetorical terms, see Chapter 4.

Test-Taking Strategy

In choosing the answer for a main-idea question, don't confuse the main idea with the supporting details. Look for the broadest response.

30. **The correct answer is (A).** This question tests your knowledge of rhetoric. The sentence has three clauses using the same subject, linking verb, and predicate adjective structure. In the final clause, there are three phrases beginning with the word *more*. All of these indicate parallel structure. This sentence is straightforward, without alliteration, irony, or allusion, choices (B), (C), and (E). Because of his enthusiasm and fervor, the writer could never be accused of using understatement, choice (D).
31. **The correct answer is (A).** This question is rather easy if you read the passage thoughtfully. The author does not mention that academics disapprove of the game nor does he advocate stricter rules, eliminating choices (B) and (D). Since he points out the differences between rugby and football, choice (C) is incorrect. While he might be in favor of more teams from Southern colleges, he does not indicate this, making choice (E) invalid.
32. **The correct answer is (B).** This question requires the same type of comprehension as the first two questions about the selection. The passage is in no way ironic, distant, or academic, so choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect. Choice (E) is too strong for the tone of the article.
33. **The correct answer is (C).** The writer makes several points in the final paragraph: football is more exciting than many other sports, choice (A); fans create an atmosphere of excitement, choice (B); and war and football are similar, choice (E). However, these are supporting details. His thesis in the paragraph is that football, like war, teaches self-discipline and self-control. Choice (D), that the excitement counts for little, is a transitional element used to introduce the author's thesis.
34. **The correct answer is (D).** The main verb is *count*. Ask yourself what "counts for little." The answer is excitement and cheers, item I, and blowing, ebb and flow, item III. The subject cannot be within a prepositional phrase, so item II cannot be correct, and any alternatives that include item II, choices (B) and (E), must be eliminated. Thus, the correct answer must include both item I and III, choice (D).
35. **The correct answer is (D).** A good method for answering this type of question involves elimination. Cross out any alternative that you know is wrong. Then find the choice that includes all the alternatives that you think are correct. In this passage, there is no wide-ranging analysis, so choices (B) and (E) are incorrect. That leaves choices (A) and (C) as true responses. The choice that includes both is choice (D), two of these.

Test-Taking Strategy

The key to answering this question is careful reading of the query and the alternatives. Did you notice that you were to find the least likely answer?

Test-Taking Strategy

The key words are least likely.

36. **The correct answer is (D).** This question is straightforward. If you read the selection carefully, you know the author's intention was to inform his audience about football. He did share his feelings about the game, choice (E), but that was not his primary purpose. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are distracters.
37. **The correct answer is (D).** The writer plainly states the ideas in choices (A), (B), and (E), so those responses can be ruled out. Although he does not state it, given his enthusiasm for the sport, the author most probably would agree with choice (C). Since he feels football is more exciting than rowing, choice (D) is the logical answer.
38. **The correct answer is (B).** Most of the writer's readers were Americans, so point I is illogical. To most of the writer's contemporaries, football was the English game of rugby, so item II is true. The title accurately reflects the content, so item III is incorrect. The only answer choice that includes only point II is choice (B).
39. **The correct answer is (E).** Coherence results from effective organization of support. The final paragraph contrasts the championship game with other sports and then compares it to wartime experiences. Time does not enter into the content, eliminating choice (A). Neither do distance or development, so choices (B) and (D) can be crossed off. The author does save his most important point for the end, choice (C), but that point is created by comparison.
40. **The correct answer is (B).** While choices (A) and (E) are mentioned in the selection, they only support the main idea—that slavery is intolerable—they do not restate it. While white children are mentioned in the passage, Douglass does not describe experiences with them, so choice (C) is incorrect. Choice (D) is wrong because there is no mention of the Constitution.
41. **The correct answer is (D).** The question is easily answered by working through the choices and eliminating the wrong ones. There is nothing amusing, ironic, or academic in this passage; thus, choices (A), (B), and (C) are eliminated. While the writer has every right to be angry, he does not express that emotion in this passage, eliminating choice (E). Certainly, the passage is both powerful and sincere, choice (D).

42. **The correct answer is (A).** If you know who Frederick Douglass was, you will know that his autobiographies are ~~considered classic examples of the slave narrative genre~~. If you do not know who he is, then you will have to work your way through the choices. A picaresque novel, choice (B), is a fictional account of the adventures of a vagabond or rogue, which does not fit the life described here. Thus choice (B) is incorrect. Since Douglass wrote this, evidenced by the use of the first-person pronouns, it cannot be a biography, choice (C), nor can it be a textbook. The same logic eliminates choice (E), since a secondary source is a work written about another person or another time.
43. **The correct answer is (C).** If you correctly answered the question about tone, this one should have been easy. The style is plain, easy to understand, and eloquent in its simplicity. There are no tortured sentences, choices (A) and (D), or Shakespearean phrases, choice (E). While the writer does use some figurative language, the effect is not poetic, choice (B).
44. **The correct answer is (B).** This is another good question on which to use the process of elimination. At first glance, choice (A) seems as if it might have some validity; however, there is little mention of spiritual aspects in the passage. Likewise, choice (D) has possibilities, but the writer does not talk about dangers to owners, only the debilitating effects on those enslaved. Choice (C) is wrong because Douglass does not discuss the Constitution or the Bill of Rights. The issues in choice (E) do not appear in the selection.
45. **The correct answer is (C).** This is a comprehension question. Douglass states that the book created in him a discontent with his status as a slave. You might feel that choice (D) is correct, but be aware that the writer already knew that he was a slave. The question asks about something that happened after Douglass bought the book, so choice (A) is incorrect since it states how much he paid for the book. Neither choice (B) nor choice (E) are mentioned in the selection.

Test-Taking Strategy

Always go back and check the passage; don't rely on what you think it says.

46. **The correct answer is (D).** There are no literary allusions in the passage. An allusion is a passing reference to people, places, or events that readers will recognize. The writer does refer obliquely to the Declaration of Independence once, but that hardly qualifies as many allusions, and it is not a literary but a political allusion in any case. If you got question 43 right, you will know that Douglass's descriptions are straightforward, choice (A). Because choice (B) is an accurate description of the selection, so then is choice (E). The passage is also factual in nature, recounting what Douglass did and felt, choice (C).
47. **The correct answer is (D).** Here, the writer is using figurative language to emphasize the horror of slavery. He likens slavery to a dragon's lair. To answer this question, you need to figure out to what the "this knowledge" refers. It would be unlikely that Douglass was referring to a person with this phrase, eliminating choice (A). The closest reference is to the contents of the volume he was reading, but not the volume itself, *Columbian Orator*, choice (C). The contents relate to the value of liberty to illustrate the ills of slavery, choice (D). Choice (E) is too broad, and choice (B) is not relevant to the context.
48. **The correct answer is (B).** Structure refers to the design or arrangement of parts in a work of literature. Metaphors are figures of speech that compare two unlike things, so choice (A) does not apply. Choice (C), exaggeration, is overstatement, usually for the purpose of creating humor or horror, neither of which is the case in this passage. While the selection is eloquent, choice (D), eloquence is not a recognized structure. Cacophony, choice (E), is a sound device, not a structure.
49. **The correct answer is (E).** A gerund is a verb form ending in *-ing* that functions as a noun. *Thinking*, in this sentence, functions as a predicate nominative, or *noun*. A participle, choice (A), may also end in *-ing* (or *-ed*) but functions as an adjective, not a noun. A verb, choice (B), is the predicate in a sentence, the action word. An infinitive, choice (C), is almost always made up of *to* plus a verb. An adverbial phrase, choice (D), modifies a verb or adjective. None of these apply to the word *thinking*.

Review Strategy

Review literary and rhetorical terms on pages 171-177.

50. **The correct answer is (A).** This question tests your comprehension. The lines you are asked about record Douglass's recognition that slavery is intolerable. The writer can no longer be happy in his state of bondage. Choice (B) does not relate to anything in the selection. The words *gleesome* and *mirth* are used in the selection, but there is no mention of escape, choice (C). Choices (D) and (E) would require a metaphysical interpretation that you are not asked to make.
51. **The correct answer is (C).** *Redolent* does mean sweet-smelling, choice (B), as well as evocative, choice (C), but in context, choice (C) is the correct answer. Choice (A) might seem to fit with the speeches, but nature is not filled with liberty. Choices (D) and (E) are distracters.
52. **The correct answer is (B).** If you got question 42 right, this answer was easy. As a slave narrative, the mode of discourse is choice (B), narrative. Because slavery is described from the point of view of a personal story, the selection is more than exposition, choice (A), and description, choice (D). Although Douglass may wish to persuade the reader of the dehumanizing effects of slavery, his tone is neither argumentative nor persuasive.